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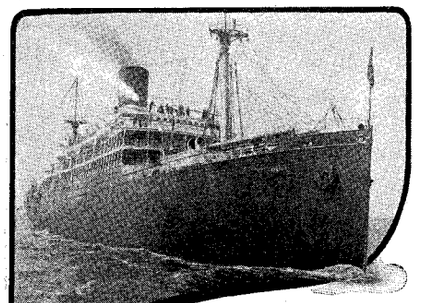

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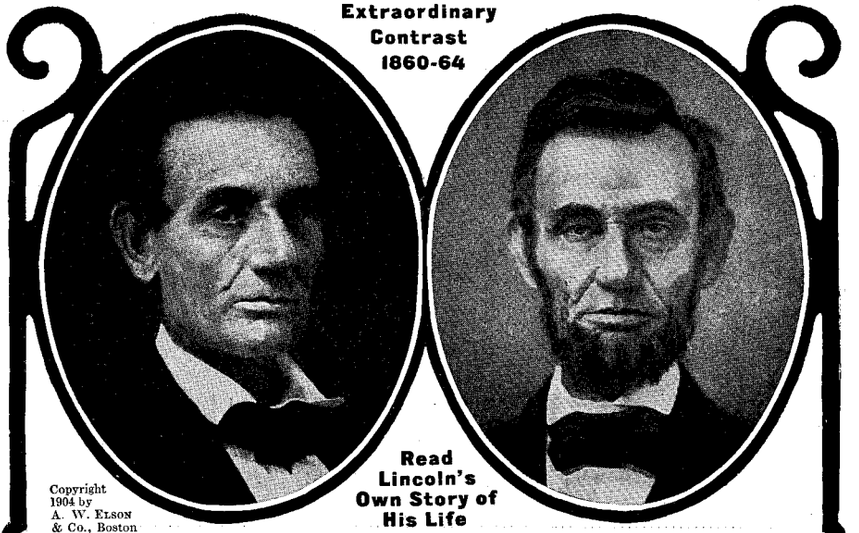

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN—The figure on the cover this week represents the spirit of literature, crowned with laurel, seated upon an eminence, surveying the doings of the world and recording them upon a tablet. The flaming tripod in the background suggests the light of knowledge, while the light rose-colored drapery blowing in the wind symbolizes the inspirational and poetic side of the magazine, and the severe drapery decorated with the Greek palm-leaf represents the practical side.

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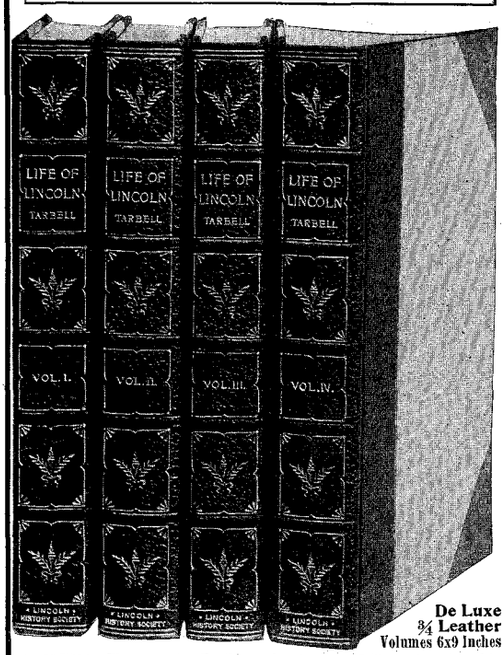

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There was a man of good old stock
And he was wondrous wise
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And watch the bubbles rise.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., NO. 7 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MESSAGE AND THE COUNTRY

POLITICAL confusion was the most noticeable immediate result of the special message in which the President called the attention of Congress to certain labor grievances, reiterated his demands for "the moral regeneration of the business world," and delivered his most scathing attack upon the methods and practises of "predatory wealth." Ten thousand copies are ordered printed for distribution on the motion of a Democratic Senator, "Jeff" Davis, of Arkansas, who declares the message to contain the best Democratic doctrine the country has ever heard from a Republican; and during the reading in the Senate the heartiest applause came from the Democratic side. In the House also the message was punctuated by Democratic cheers; and later, Representatives Hepburn (Rep.), of Iowa, and Bourke Cockran (Dem.), of New York, vied with one another in their eulogies. "Both parties," asserts Mr. Cockran, "will square their platforms by it"; and again, "The message has prescribed the conditions of the campaign." In line with this prediction is the fact that Mr. Bryan urges the Democrats in the Senate and the House to "accept promptly the issues that have been presented by the President," and characterizes his message as a "brave" and timely "call to arms." Hence while one amused editor recalls the suggestion of John Temple Graves that Roosevelt should have the Democratic nomination in 1908, another offers the frivolous surmise that Bryan may yet qualify as a Republican candidate.

Last week THE LITERARY DIGEST printed certain salient passages from the message, with critical comment from the New-York press. A wider survey of the newspaper field seems to prove that the applause far outweighs the condemnation—the latter, indeed, being directed almost entirely against the manner, and not the matter, of the message. "It is the greatest state paper since Webster's reply to Hayne, when the very existence of the Union was threatened by the doctrines of secession," enthusiastically exclaims *The Enterprise* (Rep.), of Riverside, Cal.; and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) attaches scarcely less importance to it, "for it comes at a time which certainly is a crisis in the life of this nation." "If this Government is to stand," says *The North American*, "it must be upbuilt along the lines of honesty; if it should be surrendered to the money power that spits upon the law, it is doomed." Hence the present message is not only "the most notable of all President Roosevelt's utterances," but "it stands in the forefront among the really memorable state papers in the history of the nation." To quote further:

"His enemies actually were beginning to believe that their wish had come true—that the White House held a cowed, if not a repentant, Roosevelt.

"In the face of these conditions the President's message came like a thunderbolt. His call to arms and his uplifting of the banner of the people's cause still higher was, in the circumstances, a remarkable instance of intrepid statesmanship.

"No less significant than dramatic was the reception of the message by Congress. The Democrats are on the eve of the Presidential-election struggle, acknowledging Roosevelt as the head and front of the Republican party, eager to take advantage of his slightest mistake. Yet they led the cheering that followed every point made in the message. That was a tribute never before paid to a President of any party.

"But greater still was the tribute paid by those Republicans who are representatives of evil forces and the sworn enemies of Roosevelt and all his works. They were forced, against their will, to join in the applause of the President's loyal Republican supporters and outdo the Democrats in enthusiasm.

"These Republicans did what the Democrats did, not because either contingent wished to show friendly feeling for Roosevelt, but because all that he said was so patently, stingingly true that they dared not show public disapproval of a single proposition, however much they may strive, by secret, devious methods, to stifle its realization.

"The message was a restatement, a summary, a definition, of Rooseveltism in its entirety, the testament describing the legacy of this Administration to all succeeding ones. It held nothing that was new. Every thought had appeared in some form in some earlier utterance of Roosevelt. But it came with crushing force, by reason of its simple, convincing, and comprehensive clearness, and because it appeared at a time when only the highest courage and the loftiest patriotism would have dared speak in such a tone."

"It will stand as a classic, as long as the nation shall endure," predicts the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.); and to the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) it is "one of the most powerful pieces of political eloquence in the English language." To the criticism that the message is harsh and undignified *The Oregonian* replies:

"He is severe, but so is truth; and there are times when the interest of the nation demands from its first magistrate something more effective than dignity. If Mr. Roosevelt continues to give us the same passionate advocacy of what is right and just that he offers in this message, we can well dispense with all the dignity he loses by it. One can imagine that Isaiah was somewhat undignified when he denounced prophetic woes against the wrongdoers in Israel. From one point of view all passion is undignified, and yet, without passionate advocacy of the right, wrong would reign undisturbed over the affairs of men. Let us be thankful that Mr. Roosevelt is sufficiently undignified in this memorable message to tell the naked truth with convincing power and unparalleled energy. . . . . .

"He discerns with unerring accuracy the meaning and extent of the struggle which is on in this country between the forces of predatory wrong and the forces of common right, and he strides into the fray without flinching. . . . The people want justice and he wants justice. What more is needed to put him in harmony with

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HE WON'T BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS THEM.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

the feeling and thought of the nation? It is a noble trait of the President that he knows human nature well enough to trust it. He makes his appeal to the deeps of the popular mind and heart. He speaks without evasion or subterfuge."

The Sacramento *Union*, the San-Francisco *Call*, the Tacoma *Ledger*, and the Denver *Republican* are among the other Republican papers in the West that thrill to the President's "fighting message." It is "a call to arms against the allied malefactors," asserts the San-Francisco *Call*, which goes on to say:

"It proclaims a moral war. The issue is clear-cut. It is between those 'certain malefactors of great wealth' on one side and the vast body of the plain people on the other. The stake is the security of the republic. And here, for once, prophecy is safe; thoughtful and thoughtless, the people will respond to this call. Roosevelt policies—American policies would be the better term—will prevail.

"It is a 'bitter' message, say the Washington correspondents. True enough; it needs a bitter medicine to cure what ails the United States.

"It is 'a defiant defense of his Administration,' sneers Hearst. That, also, is true; it defies Harriman and the other 'higher-ups' of the national game of grab and graft whom Hearst serves, just as he serves the 'higher-ups' of San-Francisco graft.

"It 'reads like the ravings of a disordered mind,' squeaks James R. Day, kept chancellor of Syracuse University. . . . Naturally enough, Day sees a lunatic in anybody who declines to gorge with him upon the broken meats from the table of 'big business' and mumble the praises of the predatory rich between bites."

In the East we find the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) among the papers which believe that public sentiment will ratify the further steps that the President proposes. But it adds in mild criticism:

"He does not give credit enough for what the *laissez-faire* system has accomplished in developing the best talents of men. The old Manchester school of political economists are to-day generally belittled, but their let-alone policy has built up great industrial empires, certainly in marked contrast with the drowsiness which government paternalism has thrown over Russia. New Zealand's experiences contain little to encourage us in the socialistic direction. Probably we can go as far as the President now asks with entire safety, but the general direction in which his teachings lead is one that all human experience warns us to take with some deliberation."

READING BETWEEN THE LINES OF THE MESSAGE.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

The New York *Churchman*, organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. J. P. Morgan is so prominent a member, is also found in the ranks of Mr. Roosevelt's champions. Says *The Churchman*:

"In the effort to establish national righteousness, to point out and drive out of the nation social wrongdoing and its authors, President Roosevelt is not alone the constitutional head of the Government, he is an embodiment and personification of the ideals of the American people. And he is this, and will be this, in the face of one of the mightiest combinations ever formed to obscure the ideals, the liberties, and the privileges of a people. Men with accumulated fortunes amassed by the abuse of privileges derived from the people have, to the damage of the people, succeeded in using as their agents not merely men of great technical ability in their various professions, who are willing to hire their talents, but by the aid and shrewdness of such agents they have been able to draw into their alliance men who are ignorant enough, or innocent enough, to believe that material prosperity is of the essence of a nation's honor and a nation's security. Standing against this combination, the President finds himself to-day the mark of the kind of attack and calumny that confronted Washington in his second Administration. . . . The people sustained Washington then and routed their enemies. Roosevelt represents American ideals to-day. The people are with him, and they will overcome their enemies and transmit their ideals more firmly established and more clearly defined to coming generations."

"The applause in the House of Representatives will be echoed throughout the continent," asserts the Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.);

"TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

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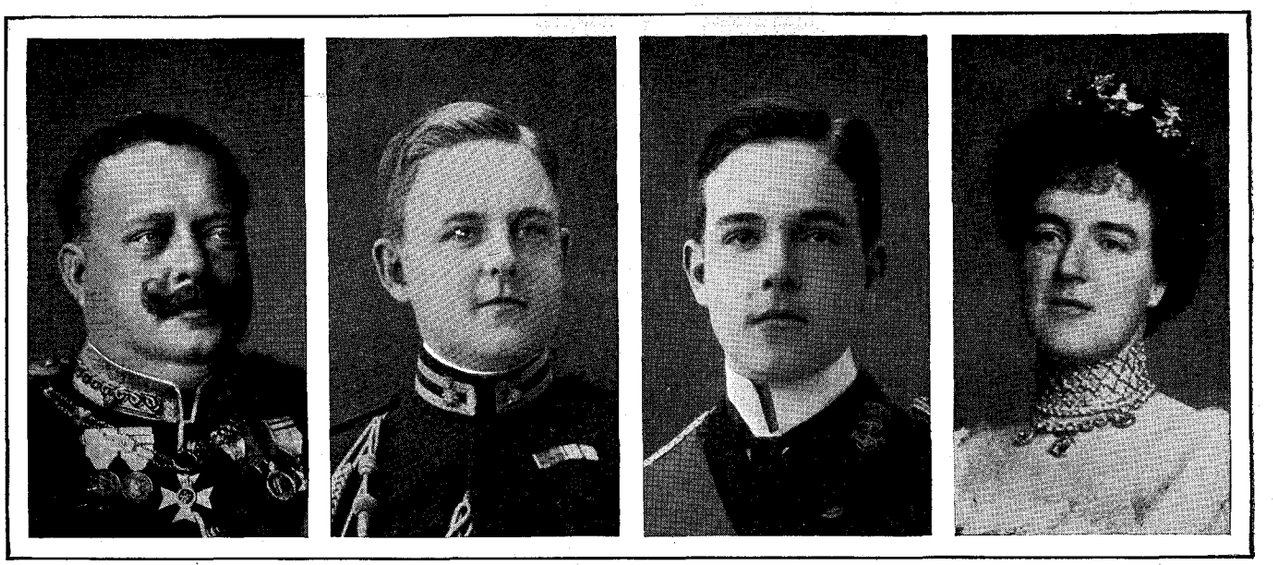

KING CARLOS, Murdered in Lisbon on February 1st.
CROWN PRINCE LUIZ, Who shared his father's fate.
MANUEL II., The present occupant of the throne.
QUEEN AMALIA, The bereaved wife and mother.

PORTUGAL'S STRICKEN ROYAL FAMILY.

and the *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) of the same city thinks that it will be difficult for any fair-minded man to find fault with the message. The Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) proclaims President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan "the greatest human influences to promote good government"; and the Atlanta *Georgian* (Dem.) finds in the President's latest message "the embodiment of the most wholesome and aggressive Democratic principle and Democratic policy." It is "a clarion call to duty which Congress would do well to heed," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.); and this opinion, differently phrased, is echoed by the Chicago *Post* and many other independent papers. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Mr. Roosevelt has done a good work in waking up the country, as no leader of the opposition party could have done, to the great abuses of corporate wealth and privilege. To have kept the stream of popular discontent further dammed up through several more complacent Administrations like that which preceded the Roosevelt régime would have been to invite at last the break and torrent of revolution. But the worthy ends that are being sought can not be best achieved through an angry confusion. We should say this remarkable message might have profound effect in further dividing the President's party and mixing up the Presidential canvass. Of this, however, we shall see."

On the other hand the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) deplores the fact that the message was "ill-timed and ill-tempered," and the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) remarks that, "while there is no doubt of the power of the President as a revivalist, there is an increasing number of his countrymen who believe that he can overdo the practise of introducing hortatory material into official communications in times of peace." "You can not enact a tirade into law," comments the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the Oakland *Tribune* (Rep.) regrets that the message "has produced an uneasy feeling in financial circles everywhere, imparting an atmosphere of gloom and uncertainty to a situation already deprest and insecure." Says the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.):

"No sensible person would claim that the President's message was in the smallest degree calculated to restore confidence. The only question in that connection men are asking is, Will it hurt business, and if so, how much? The possibility that it will have some bad effect on business is taken for granted everywhere by business men. Mr. Roosevelt himself impliedly admits that it may."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) reminds its readers that "Mr. Roosevelt is a Hamiltonian, and would injure the country more by his policy of centralization than he would benefit it by the few Democratic policies he espouses." "A case of megalomania at the White House" is the diagnosis of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.); and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) is one of many to deplore a note of fierce passion in a state paper.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL

"IF the assassinations of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal were intended to bring in a republic, the failure of the design seems complete," remarks the Springfield *Republican*. The resignation and flight of the Dictator, Franco, and the promise of the new Cabinet under Admiral Ferreira do Amaral to restore "the old liberal monarchy," appear to have restored stability to the Braganza throne. The wounded eighteen-year-old king, acknowledging himself "without experience either in science or in politics," has placed himself entirely in the hands of his ministers. Machado, the Republican leader, is reported as acquiescing in the situation, and a revolutionary outbreak in Oporto has been quickly squelched. Several of the Lisbon correspondents state that the assassinations have dealt a serious blow to the Republican cause, not only in Portugal, but throughout Europe. A friend of the fugitive Dictator, however, is quoted as saying that the apparent progress toward tranquillity is deceptive, and that "the passions of the people will later explode with greater violence." "Bigger than any question of monarchy or republic or anarchy," remarks the New York *Mail*, "is the simple business question of raising the wind." Portugal, it seems, has a public debt as large as that of the United States, and resting on each individual sixteen times as heavily as does ours. To quote again from the Springfield *Republican*:

"The Republic of Portugal remains for the future to unfold. If one were established its permanence might not be assured, owing to the corruption of the political parties that would contend for power, and to the illiteracy of the people. A republic in Portugal founded on the solid mass of ignorance represented by the 80 per cent. of the population unable to read and write might meet the fate that the republic in Spain under Castelar met a generation ago. After the expulsion of Queen Isabella in 1868, Spain existed without a monarch until Alfonzo XII. appeared in 1875. Well-intentioned as Castelar and his followers were, they were unable to adjust the people of Spain to a republican form of government.

"Garibaldi was bitterly disappointed when Cavour decided

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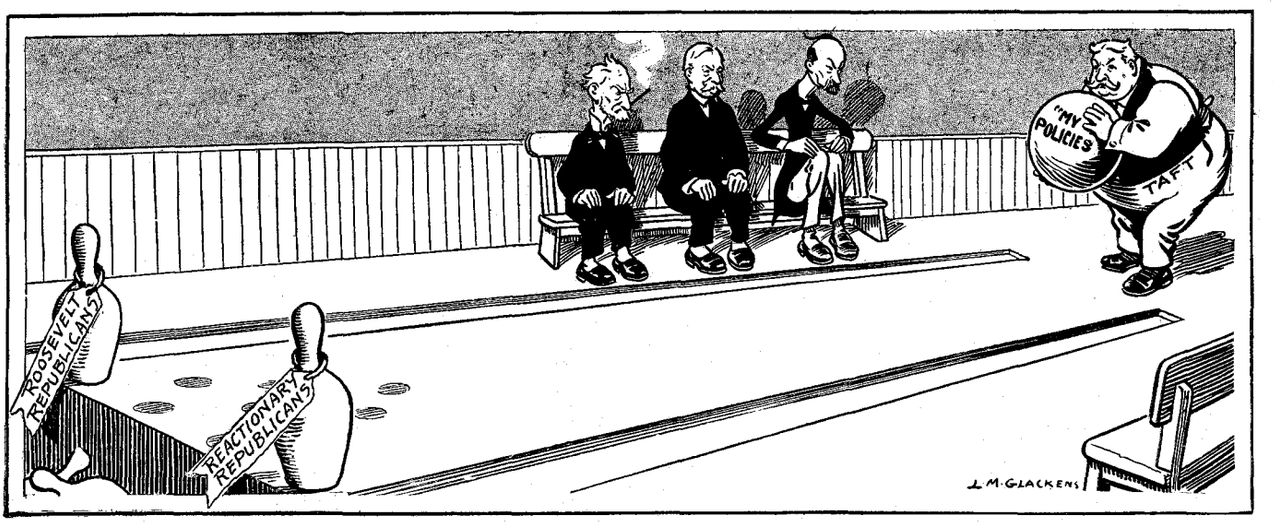
against a republic for Italy and threw his strength in favor of Italian unity under the King of Sardinia. The later experience of Italy has doubtless satisfied most people that Cavour was wise and that a republic would have been exceedingly premature in the Italian peninsula, if it were designed to unite the various kingdoms under a head capable of contending with Austria on the north and the papacy within its borders. No Latin country in Europe has seriously attempted to establish or has made a success of the republican form of government save France, but France had conditions in favor of the experiment such as no other Latin country has enjoyed. There came a time, after Sedan, when no other government could exist. Of the countries in Northern Europe, Norway and Sweden are well suited to republicanism and they might drift into it with ease, were not the influence of such powerful neighbors as Russia and Germany opposed to the tendency. Holland, too, has republican traditions, and the Dutch are certainly as capable as the Swiss for republican institutions. But, on the whole, the present balance of power in the European state system does not favor the development of republican governments. Such a development as that in France was necessarily acquiesced in by the great monarchical Powers, yet they made impracticable a republican government in Norway when the Norwegians broke away from Sweden a few years ago. The truth is, too, that the more radical people in countries like England and Germany are now less insistent upon the republican form of government than upon the elements of democratic control of such government as exists."

THE COLOR LINE IN THE NORTH

THAT we have a growing "negro problem" in the North as well as in the South is a fact as yet scarcely recognized except by charity workers and police authorities. Special interest, therefore, attaches to [illegible] Ray Stannard Baker's discussion, in *The American Magazine* for February, of this less-familiar phase of a truly national problem. Mr. Baker asserts that in some respects—in the matter of skilled labor, for instance—the North is harder upon the colored laborer than the South, where the labor-union is not yet dominant. In the South the problem is still largely an agricultural one, while in the North it is confined almost entirely to the larger cities. "In every important Northern city," says Mr. Baker, "a distinct race problem already exists, which must, in a few years, assume serious proportions." In distinctly agricultural districts in the North the census shows an actual falling off of negro population of ten per cent. between 1880 and 1900.



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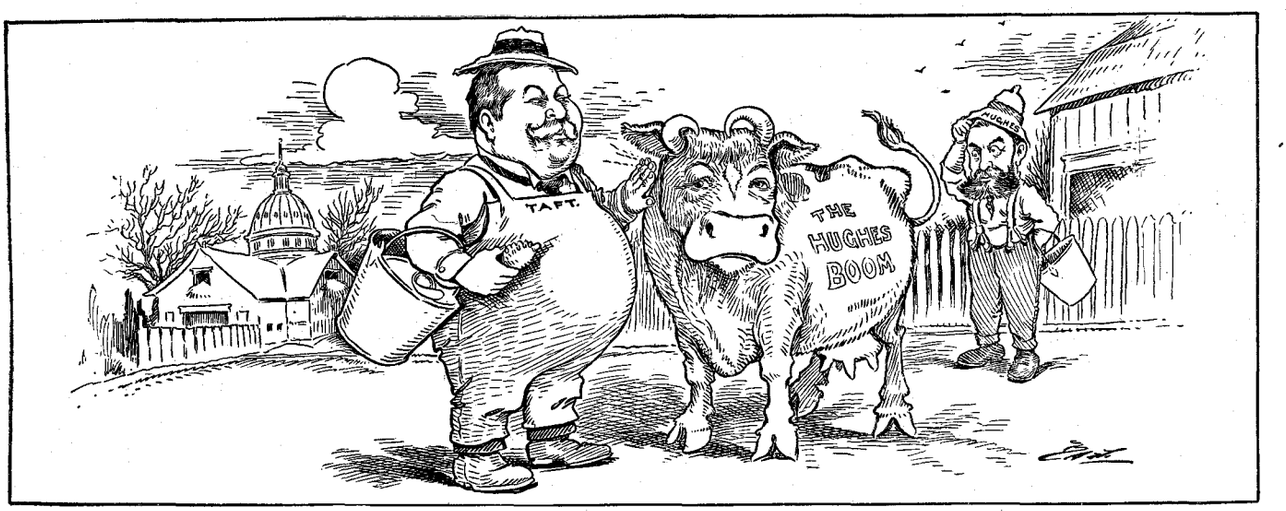
A BAD SPLIT.

"If you get 'em both, Bill, you're a wonder." —Glackens in *Puck*.



"SO, BOSS!"

MR. TAFT—"Much more can be accomplished, you know, by kindness than by brutality."

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

THE LABORS OF TAFT.

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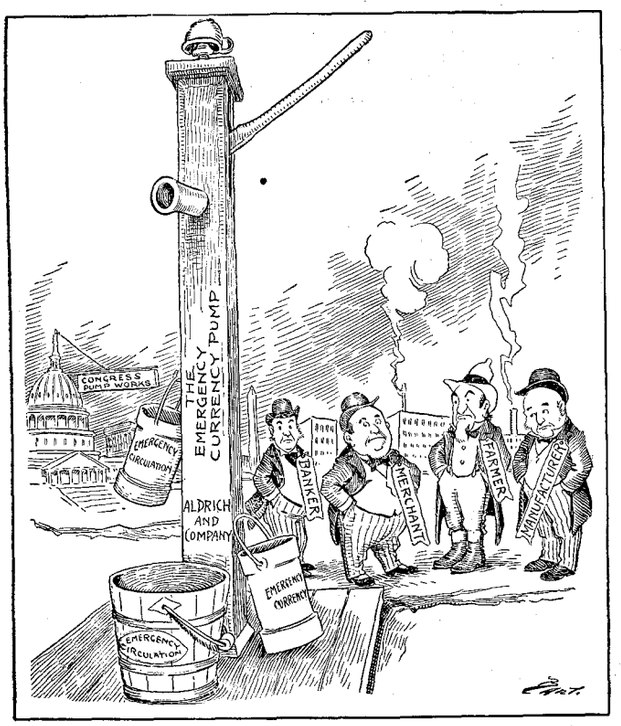
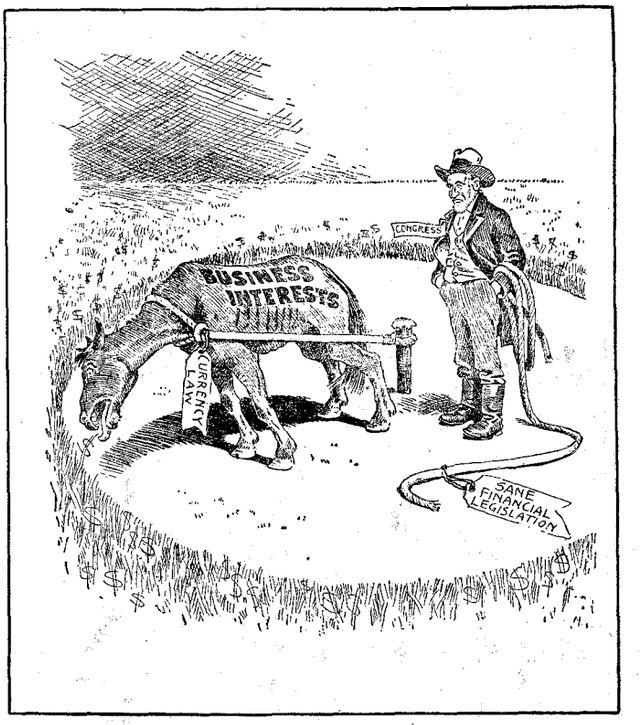


THE "HIGH-FINANCE" PUMP.

THE GENTLEMEN IN THE BACKGROUND—"That evidently is not intended for our use."

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



GIVE THE CRITTER MORE ROPE.

—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

NOTES ON OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

But in the large cities the negro element is growing "more rapidly, perhaps, than any other single element of urban population"—and this in spite of the fact that in these Northern negro communities the deaths are almost invariably in excess of the births. But it appears that there is a tide of negro immigration constantly rolling upward from the South that more than counteracts the effects of a high mortality. Thus we read:

"In 1880 Chicago had only 6,480 colored people; at present it has about 45,000, an increase of some 600 per cent. The census of 1900 gives the negro population of New York as 60,666. It is now (1907) probably not less than 80,000. Between 1890 and 1900 the negroes of Philadelphia increased by 59 per cent., while the Caucasians added only 22 per cent., and the growth since 1900 has been even more rapid, the colored population now exceeding 80,000.

"It is difficult to realize the significance of these masses of colored population. The city of Washington to-day has a greater community of negroes (some 100,000) than were ever before gathered together in one community in any part of the world, so far as we know. New York and Philadelphia both now probably have as many negroes as any Southern city (except Washington, if that be called a Southern city). Nor must it be forgotten that about a ninth of the negro population of the United States is in the North and West. Crowded communities of negroes in Northern latitudes have never before existed anywhere. Northern city conditions therefore present an entirely unique and extraordinarily interesting study."

In Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Chicago Mr. Baker was told by both white and colored people "that race feeling and discrimination were rapidly increasing; that new and more difficult problems were constantly arising"; and he found that, generally speaking, "the more negroes the sharper was the expression of prejudice."

Two classes of colored people come North: "the worthless, ignorant, semicriminal sort," lured by the intermittent, high-paid day labor of the North and the glittering excitements of city life; and "the self-respecting, hard-working people who are really seeking better conditions of life, a better chance for their children." To many of these the North has all the glamour of the promised land, and Mr. Baker finds something unspeakably pathetic in the inevitable disillusionment. "Coming North to find a place where he will be treated more like a man and less like a serf, the negro discovers that he must meet the competitive struggle to which men of the working class are subjected in the highly developed industrial system of the North." To quote further:

"I know of nothing more tragic than the condition of the swarming newer negro populations of Northern cities—the more tragic because the negro is so cheerful and patient about it all. I looked into the statistics closely in several of them, and in no instance does the birth-rate keep pace with the death-rate. They die off faster than they reproduce themselves, and if it were not for the immigration constantly rolling upward from the South the negro population in Northern cities would show a falling off. Consumption and the diseases of vice ravage their numbers. . . . . .

"From inquiries that I have made everywhere in the North there would seem, indeed, to be a tendency to 'race suicide' among negroes as among the old American white stock. Especially is this true among the better-class negroes. The ignorant negro in Southern agricultural districts is exceedingly prolific, but his Northern city brother has comparatively few children. . . . . .

"Not only is the death-rate high in the North, but the negro is hampered by sickness to a much greater degree than white people. Hospital records in Philadelphia show an excess of negro patients over whites, according to population, of 125 per cent. About 5,000 negroes passed through the hospitals of Philadelphia last year, averaging a confinement of three weeks each. Mr. Warner, in *American Charities*, makes sickness the chief cause of poverty among colored people in New York, Boston, New Haven, and Baltimore. The percentage of sickness was twice or more as high as that of Germans, Irish, or white Americans.

"Such are the pains of readjustment which the negroes are having to bear in the North."

Turning from hostile physical conditions to race prejudice, Mr. Baker finds a change of attitude, "a hesitation and withdrawal," on the part of the better class of white men; and among the rougher white element, "crude sporadic outbreaks" of physical violence. He reminds us that in Springfield, Ohio, two race riots have occurred, in the first of which a negro was lynched, while in

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the second many were driven out of town, and a row of colored tenements was burned. Of race prejudice in Boston, the old center of abolitionism, he says:

"Superficially, at least, the negro in Boston still enjoys the widest freedom; but after one gets down to real conditions he finds much complaint and alarm on the part of negroes over growing restrictions.

"Boston exercises no discrimination on the street-cars, on railroads, or in theaters or other places of public gathering. The schools are absolutely free. A colored woman, Miss Maria Baldwin, is the principal of the Agassiz School, of Cambridge, attended

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BENITO LEGARDO AND PABLO OCAMPO,
The Filipino delegates representing the Philippine Commission and Assembly in Washington.

by six hundred white children. I heard her spoken of in the highest terms by the white people. Eight negro teachers, chosen through the ordinary channels of competitive examination, teach in the public schools. There are negro policemen, negro firemen, negro office-holders—fully as many of them as the proportion of negro population in Boston would warrant. A negro has served as commander of a white post of the Grand Army. . . . . .

"But with crowding new immigration, and incited by all the other causes I have mentioned, these conditions are rapidly changing.

"A few years ago no hotel or restaurant in Boston refused negro guests; now several hotels, restaurants, and especially confectionery stores will not serve negroes, even the best of them. The discrimination is not made openly; but a negro who goes to such places is informed that there are no accommodations, or he is overlooked and otherwise slighted, so that he does not come again. A strong prejudice exists against renting flats and houses in many white neighborhoods to colored people. . . . . .

"Even at Harvard, where the negro has always enjoyed exceptional opportunities, conditions are undergoing a marked change. A few years ago a large class of white students voluntarily chose a brilliant negro student, R. C. Bruce, as valedictorian. But last year a negro baseball player was the cause of so much discussion and embarrassment to the athletic association that there will probably never be another colored boy on the university teams. The line has already been drawn, indeed, in the medical department."

"In fact," concludes Mr. Baker, "the more I see of conditions North and South, the more I see that human nature north of Mason and Dixon's line is not different from human nature south of the line."

FILIPINOS IN CONGRESS

LAST week Benito Legardo and Pablo Ocampo, the resident Commissioners from the Philippines, took their seats in the House of Representatives at Washington. Ocampo, who was a leading member of the revolutionary party at the beginning of the American occupation, is the delegate chosen by the new Assembly, while Legardo, a controlling spirit in the business of the islands, owes his selection to the Philippine Commission. "Mr. Ocampo's first duty," asserts a writer in the *Asamblea Filipina* (Manila), "is to work for the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands," since "he represents an Assembly which is overwhelmingly Nationalist." He also should incite Congress to attack and kill the Dingley tariff, calmly suggests the same writer. According to the Manila *Times*, Ocampo is a young lawyer who has always been identified with the patriot element in Philippine politics. We learn further that as editor of *La Patria*—which was suspended by order of General Otis—he was obnoxious to the military authorities. He served as secretary of the Malolos Congress, and was deported to Guam with the revolutionary leaders after the surrender. Nevertheless the Philippine correspondent of the Chicago *Public* is amused that the Assembly should choose to be represented by so conservative a delegate. To quote:

"The Assembly does not act like a body of free men. One Filipino has shrewdly commented upon the glorious position in which the Government now finds itself. For it can make the Assembly do its will, and yet, if disaster should follow, could throw part, or all, of the blame on that unhappy body. The Assembly is a timid creature, just born, with theoretical powers which it has not yet learned to use. It is composed of Orientals whom centuries of bitter experience have taught to bow before the might of the western world. Men of this description are given an Assembly, at the inauguration of which by the Secretary of War of the conquering power that personage saturninely discusses the circumstances which would 'make it necessary to take away its existing powers, on the ground that they have been prematurely granted,' or in which he would 'have to admit that the granting of the Assembly was a mistake, and that Congress must abolish it.'

"Now it is well known that the Nationalists have a majority in the Assembly, and that the platform of that party calls for immediate independence. Ocampo is not a member of that party. Indeed, in a recent trip through the provinces he spoke against immediate independence. . . . By some alchemy, a majority for immediate independence is made to choose, as its representative, an apostle of an inconsistent doctrine. Thus is vindicated the wisdom of the confidence reposed in the use by Filipinos of representative institutions."

The other delegate, Mr. Legardo, has been a member of the Philippine Commission since its organization. A Manila dispatch describes him as "a man of pleasing personality and high intellectual ability"; and it adds the information that he is one of the wealthiest men in the islands "and is well able to take his place among millionaires in Washington."

The instructions delivered to the two Commissioners, according to the same dispatch, fall under five general heads, but all relate, in one way or another, to commerce. Chief among these is the request for certain tariff concessions. In this connection it may be noted that Secretary Taft, in his recent report on the Philippines, adheres to his opinion that we ought to open our markets to their tobacco and sugar.

Incidentally the Manila *Times* comments upon the interesting effect the native Assembly is having as a sort of buffer between the Commission and the Filipino people, and shows how responsibility is begetting a certain conservatism in the assemblymen. The paragraphs that we quote below may throw a side-light upon their choice of a delegate who is not committed to the doctrine of "immediate independence":

"As a consequence of the creation of that body the vials of criticism which formerly were poured out in an unending stream against the Philippine Commission, which meant chiefly the Amer-

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ican members of the Commission, have now been effectually stopt. Whatever complaints were lodged against that body must now, if uttered at all, be laid against the Assembly. The Lower House serves as a buffer between the administration, in so far as it is American, and the Filipino people, and the assemblymen must now shoulder a large part of the responsibility of government and the burden it entails.

"As the Filipino people themselves elected the assemblymen, and as those gentlemen are supposed to be the most capable men available, carping and clamor, if indulged in, reflect not only upon the assemblymen but also on the large constituency they represent, the Filipino people themselves. If the assemblymen are incompetent, the inference is that the Filipinos are incompetent. In criticizing the assemblymen the Filipinos are therefore criticizing themselves.

"The logical result is a feeling or profession of satisfaction and contentment among the Filipinos. They must, at least outwardly, approve.

"As for the assemblymen, they are exemplifying the axiom that responsibility begets conservatism, and for eighty Filipinos of consequence—men whose influence is dominant and whose word carries decisive weight—who might otherwise have been a disturbing and disquieting element, we have eighty men who are trying their best to grapple with and solve the problems of the country and to promote its welfare. Many of them, from being destructive, are now constructive, and they are beginning to realize that successful administration is not the light and easy task they thought it while they were on the 'outside.'

"As an outcome of this situation and the statesmanlike policy of the Secretary of War, we have quietude where before there existed discontent, and, above all, we have that harmony so essential to progress."

BOSSISM REPUDIATED BY ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS, after two unsuccessful attempts, has achieved a direct-primary law; and as a result, say the friends of the measure, the political parties in that State will henceforth be dominated, not by the will of the bosses, but by the will of the voters. The event is hailed by the Chicago *Record-Herald* as a "revolution," and "a glorious victory for the people." "The voters knew what they wanted and why they wanted it when they demanded direct primaries," as *The Daily News* of the same city approvingly remarks. The Chicago *Socialist*, however, looks upon the new law with something of suspicion, remarking that "it creates an election machinery so cumbersome that it is expected that only the two larger parties will be able to meet its requirements." The bill is thus summarized by *The Public* (Chicago):

"It provides for the nomination of all candidates for all elective State, Congressional, senatorial, county, city, village, town, and judicial offices, members of the State Board of Equalization, clerks of the appellate courts, trustees of sanitary districts, and all officers of the municipal courts of Chicago and for the election of precinct, senatorial, and State central committeemen of political parties; but not for the nomination for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, nor for university trustees, nor for the election of delegates to national conventions. It abolishes the delegate system, and under it no more conventions will be held for the nomination of candidates for any of the offices included in the terms of the bill. The first primaries will be held August 8, 1908. Any candidate receiving a plurality of all his party votes cast at the primary for a given office will be the nominee of his party for that office. Senatorial committees are empowered to recommend the number of candidates to be nominated for the office of State representative from their respective districts by their respective parties. Delegates to national conventions and nominees for Presidential electors are to be chosen by State conventions. Provision is made for an advisory vote on the nominee for United States senator."

With the principle now safe, remarks *The Record-Herald*, amendments such as may be dictated by experience will be easy to pass. "No one claims," it adds, "that the bill is perfect." To quote further:

"Possibly corrupt organizations may still do something for machine politicians, and possibly the people themselves may make serious mistakes, but the voters will have their chance and they will always have the power of correction in their own hands. They will no longer be at the mercy of a close corporation.

"Under the circumstances the changes must be of a most radical and beneficial nature. They will bring a blessed relief from a peculiarly irritating and degrading despotism."

Says *The News*:

"The new law has defects. The transition from rule by a few forceful political managers to rule by the full strength of the

HIS RULE IS ENDED.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

parties leaves some incongruities to be eliminated. Simplification comes readily, however, when straightforward methods are applied to any problem. From the start the desire of the voters to enjoy good government should result in placing merit in the forefront when candidates for important offices are chosen. . . . . .

"Enemies of direct primaries insist that the voters can not choose party candidates with wisdom, and that loss of the guidance of the politicians must prove disastrous. But the voters will continue to accept the guidance of party men in whose judgment and honesty they have confidence. To win and keep the voters' confidence will be worth the while of any well-meaning political leader. Why such a man should distrust the voters after they have been unshackled by the direct-primary system is difficult to understand."

A number of States in the West and South have accepted the system of uniform primaries, and many of these, as the Philadelphia *Press* points out, have gone to the full length, as Illinois has, in requiring even State candidates to be nominated by direct vote. The Pennsylvania direct-primary law, on the other hand, retains the State convention for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for by the State at large. Says *The Press*:

"The Illinois plan is much like that of Oregon, where complaint is made that no authority is left the parties to declare their principles and policies. This appears to be a valid complaint. In the absence of conventions there is no real authority to make declarations. They can not well be made by party committees which, as a rule, are not popularly constituted as conventions are. Committee utterances ordinarily would carry little weight.

"Plain statements of party purposes are frequently as necessary in State as in national affairs. There are matters of State concern which can be treated only in State deliverances. This was understood in the Pennsylvania legislature when the present primary law was enacted, and the State convention was retained, while city, county, and district conventions were abolished, the nominations

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being made by direct vote. At the same time the State convention comes under the influence of the direct primary, as all the delegates to that body are chosen by direct vote. It more immediately represents the party people than under the old system. . . . . .

"In course of time it is probable that some of the States, if not all, that have gone beyond this will come back. The Pennsylvania law, except in some of its minor details, is an exceedingly good one."

THE BOYCOTT OUTLAWED

THE unanimous decision of the Federal Supreme Court that the boycott as conducted by the labor-unions is "a conspiracy in restraint of trade" reveals the fact that the Sherman Anti-trust Law can cut both ways. The case, which is secure of its niche in legal history, was brought by D. E. Lowe & Co., hatters, of Danbury, Conn., against whom the United Hatters and the American Federation of Labor have maintained a boycott for the past five years. The boycott was declared because the Danbury firm refused to bind itself to employ only members of the Hatters' Union in its shops. In handing down the decision Chief Justice Fuller said in part:

"In our opinion the combination described in the declaration is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States' in the sense in which those words are used in the act, and the action can be maintained accordingly. . . . . .

"Nor can the act in question be held inapplicable because defendants were not themselves engaged in interstate commerce. The act made no distinction between classes. It provided that 'every' contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade was illegal. The records of Congress show that several efforts were made to exempt, by legislation, organizations of farmers and laborers from the operation of the act, and that all these efforts failed, so that the act remained as we have it before us."

"Only think of it—the great 'Antitrust' Law, framed and enacted to mulct wicked Capital, now turned on honest Labor!" gleefully exclaims the New York *Commercial*, which casts a backward glance of satisfaction over other recent antilabor decisions. To quote:

"The Supreme Court has only recently declared the Employers' Liability Act to be null and void; it has stamped as unconstitutional that section of the Erdmann Act, so called, which prohibits discrimination against members of labor oragnizations by railroads; and the highest Federal court of the District of Columbia has formally enjoined the American Federation of Labor from publishing the Bucks Stove and Range Company in its 'unfair list.' Verily, these be parlous days for organized labor!"

Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"The three recent so-called labor decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are decidedly suggestive. They give rise to many thoughts and rather point to the fact that our legislatures have been traveling the road toward Socialism a little too fast for the Federal Constitution. It is conceived that never before in our history has that wonderful and sacred document proved of greater efficacy. It is a mere platitude that class legislation is the most pernicious of all vicious influences in the body politic, whether it be in favor of the so-called upper or lower class. Yet under the spur of popular impulse some wise statesmen have succumbed to the seductive proposition of ameliorating the condition of the poor at the expense of the rights of others—just as the old order in France sought to perpetuate the rule of the nobles. We venture to think that class privileges of either sort in their last analysis must end in the same way."

It will not be the fault of the United States Supreme Court, says the Chicago *Socialist*, if the Socialists do not carry the country next fall. It restates the court's decision as follows: "If the members of a union, as a union, refuse to purchase the goods of their enemies and to help force down their own wages, then they are liable for the damages which their refusal to assist their opponent may cause to that opponent." And it adds: "How long will it be before the Supreme Court will decide that the unions may be taxed to support the Citizens' Alliance?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

By demonstrating yesterday that the earth is still rotating on its axis the Columbia University physics faculty had no intention of reflecting on the President's message.—*New York Evening Post.*

The crowd that stood out of doors all night in New York with the temperature five degrees above zero, waiting for the Oriental Bank to open, certainly kept cool under trying circumstances.—*Boston Transcript.*

An odd contradiction is that stolen property found on a small thief sends him surely to jail; the stolen property in the possession of a big thief is the principal factor in keeping him free.—*New York American.*

New York City's continued bond sales suggest that 'twere better to be a resident now than fifty years hence when the bonds will fall due.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Of course, some pessimistic Americans can't get rid of the notion that the first of April, 1909, would be a much more fitting date on which to turn the control of Cuba over to the natives once more.—*Washington Post.*

If you feel as if you were losing your grip you probably have got it.—*Chicago Post.*

Irrigation seems to be making the desert bloom with politicians, also.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Washington reports 20,000 cases of grip, not including the one Uncle Joe has on legislation.—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

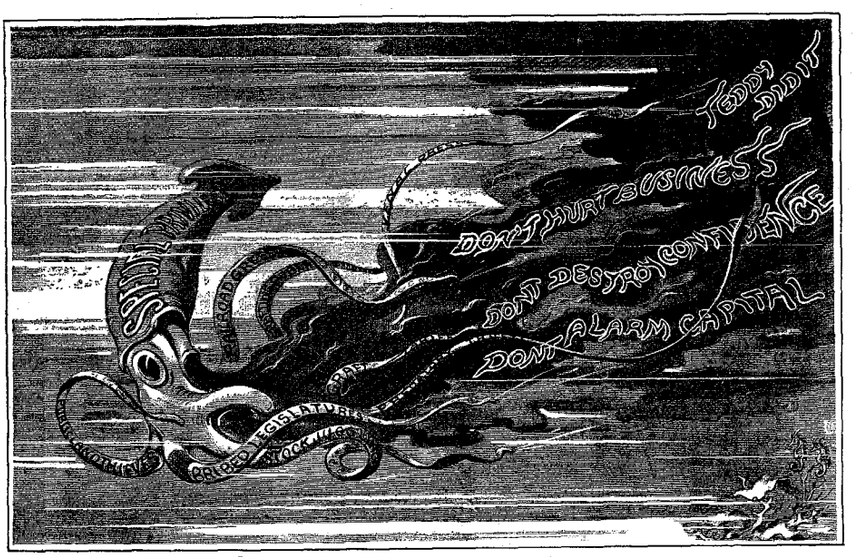
Morse's passion for steamships was perhaps attributable to their property of floating in water.—*New York American.*

Critics of the President are now at a disadvantage, because there is so little left to accuse him of.—*Washington Post.*

Lots of history can be made in the coming twelve months. But there is plenty of history already, such as it is.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Ten deer hidden in a car-load of lumber have been seized by a Wisconsin game-warden. Probably they were billed as table-board.—*Chicago Post.*

"Hughes needs a leader," declares a New York politician. The only trouble with some of the other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the Presidency is that they need followers.—*Washington Post.*



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THE GIANT SQUID AT BAY.
When attacked it clouds the issue by discharging an inky fluid.
—Keppler in *Puck.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY KING CARLOS WAS ASSASSINATED

IT is agreed by most of the European papers that the murder of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal was the direct outcome of Mr. Franco's unconstitutional measures. When Queen Amalia met the "Dictator" at the bier of her husband and son, she pointed to the lifeless victims of rebellion and exclaimed, "This is your work." King Edward of England as well as King Victor Emanuel of Italy are both reported in the press to have expostulated with Dom Carlos and to have warned him against the dangers of a non-parliamentary government. Franco himself barely escaped a bomb in the latter end of January, and the last day of that month, says the *Heraldo* (Madrid), was fixt for the dealing of a final blow by the Radicals at the Franco régime. The blow fell on the following day, when the assassins found their opportunity. Franco is no longer a dictator, and appears to have sought safety in flight. In St. Petersburg the fatal catastrophe in the streets of Lisbon has caused wide excitement. The *Russ* of that city draws a parallel between the condition of things in Russia and in Portugal, and warns the Government that the situation in St. Petersburg may find the same ending as things have found in Lisbon. To quote from this paper:

"The damnable and hideous tragedy that has just been enacted in Portugal plainly points to the fact that the King did not understand his people and sought, by the appointment of a tyrannical dictator, to bring the masses to a compliance with the ideas of the Government. The tragedy occurred at the very moment in which Premier Franco seemed to have gained his end of bringing affairs to a state of tranquillity by means of a series of unexampled repressive enactments."

Speaking of the origin of the plot the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* observes, in an article which is evidently inspired, that the rumor that the assassins were foreign anarchists is not to be taken as the whole truth. Franco's administration, it is implied, lay at the foundation of the outrage. To quote:

"It is impossible at the present moment to give a decisive judgment on the political or impolitic measures that suggested motives for the perpetration of the crime. The idea that we are witnessing merely an outbreak of anarchism must naturally occur to any one. But Portuguese and Spanish authorities plainly give out that even if anarchists were the agents, we must take into account the political condition at Lisbon in laying the blame on any one."

The liberal *Pais*, of Madrid, evidently anticipated an outbreak of popular fury when in the middle of January it announced in connection with the dictatorship of Franco, which proved so exasperating to the left wing of the Cortes, "There is every reason to suppose that we are on the eve of sensational outbreaks against public order." This remark is coupled with complaints that "the dictatorship now compasses its own ends no longer by legal methods, but has recourse to measures which are plainly unconstitutional."

In a subsequent number of this liberal organ we read that "the tragedy was the natural outcome of Franco's political absurdities." Yet this paper believes that "the new King of Portugal possesses sufficient strength of character to master his grief and advance at once to the rescue of his country." "The assassination," this paper adds, "was plainly the indirect result of King Carlos's infatuation." "We are driven to the conclusion," remarks the *Imparcial* (Madrid), "that Premier Franco was morally responsible for this appalling occurrence," which was "doubtless rendered possible," remarks the *Liberal* (Madrid), "by the remissness and want of caution exhibited by the authorities." A representative of the *Matin* (Paris) obtained from Mr. Magalhier Lima, an eminent Republican in exile from Portugal, the following opinion on the occurrence. After stating that "Franco by his political measures has roused up discord among the people and hatred toward himself," the speaker proceeds as follows:

"I ought to state my opinion that the unpopularity of King Carlos proceeded from the fact that he maintained Franco in office. In reality the situation was such that there was neither king nor parliament, but one man was invested with extraordinary power which he employed in such a way as brought the country to the brink of destruction. Every party in the country, without exception, was opposed to the dictatorship, but I most solemnly declare that the Republicans are fighting for ideas and principles, and can not be held responsible for this crime. In the mean time Franco, should he retain the dictatorship, will be the cause of a terrible revolution. Perhaps he will resign. This indeed will be the sole means of restoring tranquillity to the country."

The whole press of Paris is filled with sorrowful comment on the event. Perhaps the Paris *Temps* may be taken as a fair spokesman for the other papers. In this journal we read:

"King Carlos, notwithstanding his amiable disposition, had lost the sympathy of his people by his out-and-out support of Prime Minister Franco, whose policy was of the severest and most restrictive kind. Nevertheless one of the immediate results of this deplorable assassination will be the relaxing of these restrictive ordinances. It is quite possible that the coming election will be the occasion of many loyal manifestations toward the royal family of Portugal."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE AMERICAN

THE genuine American of Anglo-Saxon blood is rapidly vanishing from the face of the earth, and will eventually be as extinct as the Huron or Iroquois, declares Viscount d'Avenel. The descendants of other nations are supplanting the Anglo-Saxon in the United States, we are told, and "George Washington, if he should rise from his grave, would find himself much more at home in London than in New York." In a somewhat exhaustive article in the leading literary organ of Paris, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, he sets out to prove by a long array of statistics his assertion that the Americans of the present day are British and Anglo-Saxon merely in their language. The population of the large towns is made up mostly of various European continental elements. Out of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Chicago, for instance, only 375,000 are Americans. There has been a gradual change in the nationality of the European immigrants who have sought this shore. From 1840 to 1860 it was reckoned that 43 per cent. of the newcomers were Irish and 35 per cent. Germans. Compare this with the state of things from 1901 to 1906. The Irish and Germans each make up 5 per cent. of the immigrants. The remaining 90 per cent. consists of a heterogeneous crowd, 28 per cent. being Italians, 27 per cent. Austrians and Hungarians, 20 per cent. Russians or Poles. All these immigrants are prolific and multiply quickly, while American families have few children or none at all. Viscount d'Avenel thus summarizes his views:

"The descendants of the 10,000,000 Anglo-Saxons by whom the United States was populated in 1830 form no more than an insignificant minority in the bosom of the present gigantic republic. They will end by occupying no more permanent a place than the aborigines whom they so obstinately represt, and who are now dying off on their Western reserves. While these latter are perishing in misery, their conquerors are threatened with extinction through their very prosperity."

He thus dwells upon what our President has styled "race suicide," as a contributing cause to the decay of the American race:

"I do not pretend to hold up my own country as a pattern, for it is the least prolific of nations. But it is scarcely fair to make a comparison between France and the United States on this point.

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If the States were as well furnished with men as France is there would be 700,000,000 inhabitants in the Republic. Even if America were as densely populated as Massachusetts it would contain 1,200,000,000 people, and if it were populated as thickly as Belgium it would count more inhabitants than the whole of the present human race."

"The sterility of the genuine Americans is something appalling," he writes. Yet the American "speaks in terms of eulogy of large families, just as an infidel might speak sympathetically of religion." But there is no excuse, he says, for "race suicide" in the United States, or, at least, much less than there is in France:

"The better-class American, descendant of the strong race of original colonists, openly despises the wonderfully rapid multiplication of the foreign immigrant family. He pities the parents, and thinks that reckless improvidence and poverty is concerned in it. 'An inferior race,' he scornfully declares, 'is always prolific.' Yet it should be noticed that the material conditions under which the struggle for life is carried on are much more favorable in America than in France. Everything seems formed to promote the development of the population, the fields of activity are boundless, the territory is vast and land cheap, while an energetic man in our country is bounded by conditions from which it is hard for him to free himself."

This writer concludes by saying that the law of physical development makes the permanence of the American race impossible. That race will be crowded out by the survival of continental hybrids, and the last of the Americans will come as surely as "The Last of the Mohicans."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HINDU UNFITNESS FOR SELF-RULE

THE Hindu extremists who are clamoring for absolutely autonomous self-government are informed by one of their own race that they are not fit for it. The very dissensions and schisms that marked their recent congress at Surat, he says, "are proofs positive that we lack in the fundamental principle of political science." Mr. Jwala Dass is the writer who indulges in this plain talk, and he writes in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). He says candidly:

"We have as yet to learn to respect the opinion of the majority, and it is an anomaly to me how the people who can not bear to be outvoted in an assembly like the Congress (where all the offices are honorary) can hope to govern the country by a party system, when the party in power is bound to have such patronage at its command. That self-government should be the ideal for all patriotic Indians no one will gainsay, but the lessons of past history should not be lost upon us. The ideal may be kept in view in striving for all political reform."

The caste system in India is fatal, he declares, to the development of genuine political freedom and practical government, and a community that treats the lower classes as they are treated in India "can have no true instinct of liberty and self-respect." He says in the most downright way that no party which "turns a deaf ear to the claims of the lower castes and denies them the mere attributes of human beings" ought to expect "an alien government to listen to their grievances." He severely charges the people of Hindustan with moral and social degradation, such as unfits them for political freedom, and remarks:

"It is the moral sense of the people that has to be elevated. The average Indian is a selfish creature at heart. The centuries of alien dominance have made him what he is. He has no love for his country, and patriotism is a vague term to him. He can not understand why he should subordinate his own interests to those of his country. Therefore he should be taught the virtue of self-abnegation, of merging the individual into the community. He is a stranger to the virtues of toleration and catholicity."

GUSTAVE HERVÉ,

Editor of the *Guerre Social*, who has been sent to prison and fined $600 for denouncing the French Army.

A SETBACK FOR FRENCH ANTI-MILITARISM

ANTIMILITARISM has received a somewhat violent reverse by the condemnation of Mr. Hervé, editor of the *Guerre Social* (Paris), to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs ($600) for his abuse of the French Army and his covert attacks on Mr. Clemenceau as responsible for the Morocco campaign. It will be recalled that Mr. Hervé has been five times before the court on similar charges. Three times he escaped punishment, once he served a few months out of a four years' sentence of imprisonment. In his recent utterances he charged the Government with prostituting the services of the Army to the purposes of high finance and colonial speculation. He attacked the Army in shameless and violent terms for allowing themselves to be made tools of. It is quite in the spirit of Hervé's articles that his friend Mr. Jaurès writes in his *Humanité* (Paris):

"The pirates of Morocco, the financiers who engaged France in this adventure, may now be content. Hervé has been condemned. To-morrow they will probably proceed to disbar him, and plunge him into destitution. High finance has won a crowning victory. But what does it all amount to? The sentence passed on Hervé, like that passed on Zola, proves nothing. His mouth has been closed, but the discussion still remains open. The march of truth has begun and it can not be arrested."

But the sober sense of the Conservative journals sees the reasonableness of the sentence. Speaking of the condemned man's actions and utterance the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks:

"The jury, which has an instinctive repugnance toward pronouncing an adverse sentence on journalistic offenders, at once realized that they were taking part in no ordinary trial. There were no merely private interests at stake. The question was a public one, and they met it with resolution. Standing faithfully at their post they discharged the duty which was imposed upon them, and that was the duty of national defense."

The same sentiment is exprest by the Paris *Temps*, *Liberté*, and *Figaro*, as well as by the Brussels *Indépendance Belge*. In London an echo of their utterances comes from *The Times*, which declares that in France "antimilitarism has received a blow from which it will not easily recover." Of Mr. Hervé, "the arch-antimilitarist agitator," and his associates this paper remarks:

"There can be no mistake about the doctrines which these men preach. They have been engaged for a long period past in a systematic campaign which is directed not only against the institutions of their country, but also against the fundamental principles of civilized society. . . . The ends of Hervéism are manifestly criminal. It aims at the destruction of the State and, very logically, at the destruction of the armed forces by which the State protects itself and the whole body of its citizens against its foreign and domestic enemies. To resist, and, if possible, to crush, doctrines of this sort is a simple act of self-defense. Neither the State nor the social organism can suffer a particular right which they have created by law to be turned against those institutions which are the bulwarks and the guaranties of all rights, public and private."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST TO BE INVIOLATE

CANADA for the most part of the year has practically but one seacoast, and one outlet for her trade. Her Atlantic coast has two main portals—Halifax and St. John. These are often blocked by ice in winter, besides being far beyond the reach of the great wheat and mineral regions of the extreme West. Her St. Lawrence harbors are even less accessible for many months of the year. When the Panama Canal is finished the press of the Dominion expect that the trade ports of Canada will be on the Pacific, and her vast wheat-crops will be dispatched by ship from Pacific depots.

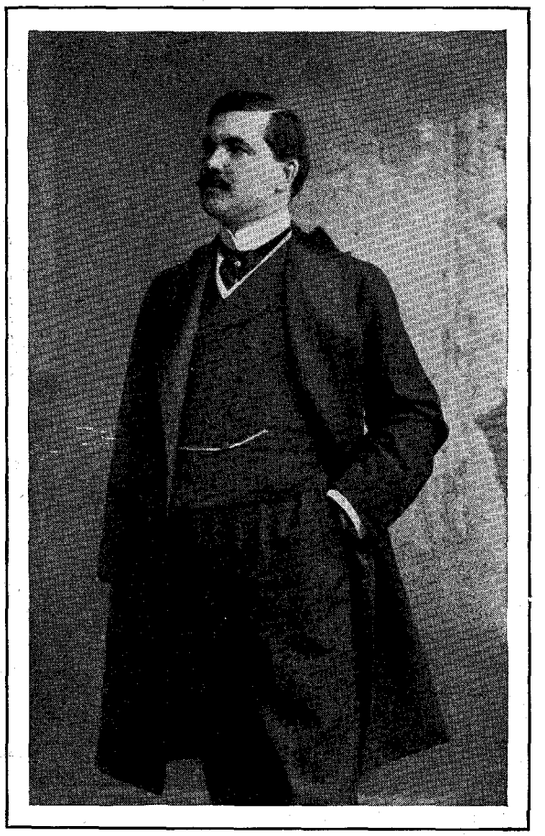
The importance of her Pacific coast to Canada seems to be dawning on that country, and the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is determined to maintain it as a white and not a yellow man's territory. The ocean that separates her from the Asiatic Far East must be a pathway of commerce to the Dominion and not an avenue of invasion, we are told. The Canadian papers seem to breathe this sentiment. The prompt way in which Minister Lemieux was sent to Tokyo, and the success with which he prosecuted his mission, are of good augury for the people he represented, if we judge from the many felicitations he is receiving both in Parliament and in the columns of the press. It was through his influence that fourteen out of the seventeen emigration syndicates existing at Tokyo, which are characterized as mere unprincipled "rings" or "trusts" for the gathering of passage-money, were at once suppressed as little better than crimping agencies. From this point of view the Toronto *Globe* decides that Mr. Lemieux "has scored a most gratifying success." But altho the Canadian envoy obtained from Foreign Minister Hayashi a written promise to restrict emigration among his countrymen, the Toronto

LOVE AT LONG RANGE.

JAPAN—"Lady, I recognize that my advances are distasteful to you; but I trust I may still regard myself as a friend of the family?"
CANADA—"If you'll promise to let me see as little as possible of you, I don't mind being a sister to you, for mother's sake"
—*Punch* (London).

News thinks that the guaranty is not explicit enough. This objection is met by the view of the London (Canada) *Advertiser* that Japan must be given time to prove her good faith before more stringent measures are taken. The same view is also taken by the Ottawa *Citizen*, which is satisfied with Mr. Lemieux's success and goes so far in candor as to admit that the Canadian Government is as much to blame as Japan for the recent imbroglio. Thus we read:

"An impartial scrutiny of the affair would suggest that Japan



MR. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,

The Postmaster-General of Canada, whose mission to Tokyo to check Japanese immigration resulted in the disruption of fourteen Japanese emigration syndicates.

had more reason for annoyance than Canada. If this country incorporates a company to import Japanese, it can scarcely resent their arrival, much less allow its citizens to abuse them, and subsequently accuse the Japanese Government of breach of faith when the latter apparently did nothing but allow the chartered company to carry out the business which its charter authorized it to do."

The Toronto *Globe*, in another one of its series of articles on the Japanese question, declares that, however satisfactory the settlement obtained by Mr. Lemieux may be considered with regard to future immigration, the main problem remains unchanged. That problem is "far deeper and in some aspects more difficult." It "has to do with the Canadian citizenship of these Japanese residents." For many Japanese have submitted to naturalization in Canada, and *The Globe* believes that it is neither "wise or proper or just" that Japanese should thus be given all the rights and privileges of enfranchised Canadian citizens. This decision is not intended to reflect either on the intellectual capacity or the social conduct of the Japanese. It is not intended to imply that the people of Japan are inferior to the Canadian people. It is an ethnic question. In fact, it is morally and politically impossible to naturalize a Japanese. The reasons for this statement the writer thus explains:

"The evidence goes to show that the naturalizing of Japanese in Canada, even when all the details are carefully observed and the processes of law strictly followed, is a travesty, and the oath of allegiance a meaningless formula. A Japanese may take the oath, but it has no binding significance for him, because in the matter of

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citizenship he is not free either to renounce his old allegiance to Japan or to make good any new pledge to Canada. His country is his god, patriotism is his religion, and he is bound, not only by his own personal sense of loyalty, but even more inextricably by

WHEN THE JAPANESE ARMY REACHES NEW YORK.
—*Rire* (Paris).

the heavy bonds given to the Government of Japan before he could emigrate, and in which the property and rights of his friends at home are involved, and he must remain bound, in his allegiance to Japan, to hold himself in readiness for his country's service at any time the authorities of Japan may issue the call.

"It is asserted on authority that every Japanese in America is on the official record in Japan, his movements regularly reported, and his friends bound in heavy penalties to restore him to the Government officials at any time he may be required. That being so, the processes of naturalization in Canada and the oath of British allegiance are of no more significance to a Japanese than is the change of costume made convenient by the change of climate or the adoption of Canadian currency or style of cravat."

The services of these Japanese immigrants are so valuable to the Canadian manufacturers, we are told, that they induce the Mongol strangers to claim rights of citizenship which they neither understand nor value. This is a degradation of a political privilege which is sordid and unworthy. In the words of *The Globe:*

"Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Japanese have been given the full rights of citizenship in Canada, many of them, it is affirmed, in violation of the law as regards residence, for the sole and sordid reason that they might work in the British Columbia canneries and other occupations, and without the slightest consideration either for the dignity and responsibility of Canadian citizenship or for the dangers threatening our institutions."

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE—Those who traveled in France up to the end of the last century and found that a two-franc piece in the provinces had a purchasing power at least equal to a dollar in New York will be able to appreciate the statement of the *Liberté* (Paris) that "for the last five years the price of the necessities of life has risen in a positively alarming degree." The *Liberté* is a bright and newsy paper, which has no particularly enthusiastic political leanings, altho it sometimes takes pleasure in launching a shaft of satire at Mr. Clemenceau and the Republic. Referring to the rise in price of food, fuel, and other household supplies in France, it blames the change on the Republic and contrasts the cheapness of such staples which prevails in monarchical countries. Thus the article from which we have quoted proceeds with airy flippancy in the following terms:

"France is indeed a charming country since it has become a republic, while neighboring nations are by no means so agreeable to live in, because they still continue to maintain a monarchy. Nevertheless, if you make a short journey into Begium, Germany, Austria, Italy, England, or, in fact, into any of the abominable countries that are governed by monarchs, you will soon learn that veal, mutton, vegetables, tobacco, matches, candles, in short, all the necessities of life, can be obtained at a price about thirty per cent. cheaper than the same commodities are to be bought in Paris or the French provinces."

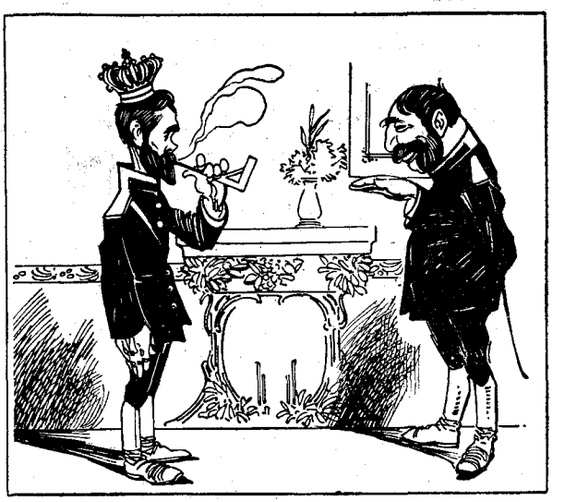
This statement of the *Liberté* is scarcely borne out by an elaborate calculation made by the *Journal des Économistes* (Paris), the greatest financial organ of the Republic. Yet it certainly becomes no matter of joking to the laboring classes, when we see that the following rate of increase has been reached in the several articles named:

Bread	15%	Olive-oil	25%
Beef	22%	Kerosene	10%
Veal	14%	Coal	34%
Mutton	25%	Wood fuel	24%
Butter	14%	Coffee	25%
Cheese	25%	Chocolate	25%
Fish	50%	Crockery	30%
Fresh vegetables	15%		

While this would not quite come up to the thirty per cent. of the *Liberté*, it would indicate an average rise in price of a little over twenty-one per cent., which is perhaps quite enough.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LITTLE FATHER'S MANIFESTO.

"My program is the tranquillization and reform of Russia."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



NICHOLAS—"So the people refuse to speak with me."
STOLYPIN—"Well, your Majesty must admit that your way of addressing them smacks rather of the judge and executioner."
[On January 22 the Douma passed a resolution refusing to send a delegation to confer with the Czar.]
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

RUSSIA ALSO PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

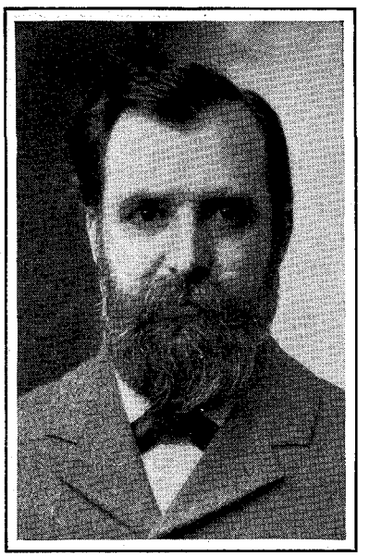
ENERGY OF THE HUMAN WILL

IS there really such a thing as "will power," and how does it act on the material substance of our bodies? This question, which philosophers are never tired of discussing, is treated from a somewhat new standpoint by three writers in *The Monist* (Chicago, January). The first writer, W. E. Ayton Wilkinson, states his belief that there is absolutely no escape from the conclusion that consciousness—the conscious principle in man and animals—actually originates energy. He writes:

"Mind *directs* the motions of matter. This theory has been disputed by some leading intellects, more scientists than philosophers, notably Professor Huxley, who boldly maintained that the mind was a mere spectator of all that occurred around it, and was powerless to interfere. To others, such as Tyndall, the problem has remained a standing puzzle. But I think most are now gradually coming round to the view that mind does direct the motions of matter. . . . Can we possibly believe that all that has ever happened and is happening among conscious beings in this world, would have happened and would go on happening exactly the same, if consciousness was not and never had been present? . . . . . .

"Think for a moment, 'I will move my arm or leg, this way or that,' and you find you can do it. Can we possibly attribute each one of these instances to a mere coincidence that the motion of the arm or the leg happened to occur just at the same time as the desire for that motion? . . . . . .

"The reply, if any, could only be, that it is only through illusion that the movement appears to follow the desire; and that, as a matter of fact, it is the desire that follows the movement—the desire being, really, a mere consciousness of and pleased acquiescence in the movement. But then, I say, try the experiment as often as you like; determine on the movement a measurable time beforehand, so as to be sure that it is the movement that follows the desire, and not *vice versa*. To which you might perhaps reply, 'Again illusion. The desire which appeared to you to determine the movement was really itself determined by the same unseen, internal, previous causes which determined the movement.'—Well, it is a conclusive answer to that argument, if, instead of trying to predetermine the movement yourself, you let somebody else determine it for you. That effectually eliminates all possibility of illusion. Physiological causes internal in you could not have determined in the other person's mind the choice of what movement you should make."



DR. PAUL CARUS.

The human will does not create new energy, he holds, but merely directs "energy held ready for the purpose."

The trouble is, the writer thinks, that scientific men "reject the evidence of their senses" in this case because they are afraid of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. If the will power is continually generating energy the sum of the energy in the universe must be slowly increasing, instead of remaining constant. This issue Mr. Wilkinson boldly accepts. He rejects the doctrine of conservation in the form in which it is generally accepted. It is not inherently wrong, he thinks, but it requires remodeling. He says:

"The total amount of energy in the universe is constant, but it is also infinite. It exists in two forms: (1) spiritual, and (2) material, or mechanical; that is, measurable in terms of matter and motion. Reason shows that spiritual force is constantly passing into material force. But if the total quantity of each throughout the universe is infinite, then this incessant transformation will make no difference to either.

"The total supply of spiritual force in the universe must be infinite; otherwise it would be liable to exhaustion. The total amount of material energy, too, is also probably infinite. For it seems unreasonable to suppose that the process of transformation ever had a beginning in time."

This line of argument leads to an interesting conclusion; for, says Mr. Wilkinson:

"If individual will-force is derived from an infinite universal source, then, reasoning by analogy, it is natural to infer that the universal will-force is employed in the grand affairs of the universe in the same manner as individual will-force is employed in the smaller affairs of animals and men—that universal evolution also is under guidance. Thus, from the individual will we advance to the idea of God. This is not strict argument. But it is a reasonable hypothesis which serves the purpose of providing a place in universal philosophy for the proved truth of individual will-force."

The second article, which is by William Pepperell Montague, purports to show that mental processes take place in space, just as material motions do, and are hence subject to the same laws. This article leads mathematically to much the same conclusion as the one just quoted; namely, that the energy of mental processes is directly transformable into that of bodily motion—which the author regards as more reasonable than the belief in the interaction between the mind and the body regarded as occupying two entirely different spheres of existence, or than the negation of such interaction.

In a third article, however, Dr. Paul Carus takes exception to both these views. He says:

"Mr. Wilkinson assumes that will-force generates energy and hints at the possibility that all energy may be the product of such will-force. . . . According to the monistic view, organisms receive their energy from the storehouse of nature and return it by using it. All that has been supplied they surrender again in the form of motion and heat, and in this metabolism, this constant flux of matter in motion, consciousness is sustained not unlike the light of the flame in a lamp. . . . . .

"The tension of the subjective state which passes into action is called volition, and the accomplishment of a motion, an act of the will. Neither in volition nor in will is there any procreation of new energy, but simply an imparting of direction to energy held ready for the purpose.

"When we speak of direction we mean a line of motion the position of which in space and its relation to a given line of reference are determinable by the measurement of angles. Direction in itself is not motion, but the imparting of direction, of course, is a motion. Here the case is analogous to consciousness. The position of the ship's rudder is a state or condition, but to adjust the rudder according to requirements takes a certain, albeit a comparatively small, amount of energy."

As to the contention that mental processes take place in space, Dr. Carus is willing to grant it, in a measure. He says:

"We must . . . grant that the thinking takes place somewhere within the body of the thinking person. We may be unable to localize the specific place in the brain, but for all that there is no one that would place it either nowhere or somewhere outside of the thinker's corporeal personality.

"Yet if we do not speak of the process of thinking and bear in mind only the ideas that are being thought, we may very well insist that the ideas themselves do not depend upon time and space. Moral ideals, for instance, such as justice, truthfulness, manliness, wisdom, etc., are eternal norms; just as the theorems of geometry and arithmetic are true anywhere and everywhere, and remain the same whether or not individual thinkers discover them in their brains.

"They are not material, not corporeal, not concrete, for their

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very nature is generality, which implies that they are independent of time and space.

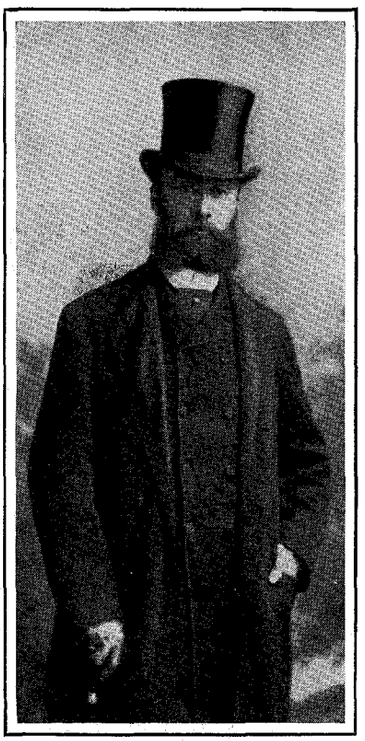
"Considering the fact that all rational thinking consists in utilizing generalizations and attempting to actualize for our own benefit the eternal norms of thought, we must grant that all abstract thought contains an element that is above time and space. All higher thought soars into the realms of the eternal, the universal, the superspatial relations."

But while declining to follow the arguments of Mr. Wilkinson and Professor Montague, Dr. Carus assures us that, by other roads, he reaches the same conclusions as they; namely, "the significance of the soul as a principle of direction, and the possibility of man's responsibility including the importance of moral maxims."

PETS AS DISEASE-CARRIERS

ATTENTION is called by Dr. William B. Meany, of New York, in *The Medical Record* (New York, January 18) to the fact that domestic pets, especially cats and dogs, may become active carriers of infection. Dr. Meany was prompted to write this article by the reports of investigators showing that the plague on the Pacific Coast was spread by rats and other rodents, as noticed in our issue for January 4. He aims to show that other animals may be equally dangerous. He writes:

"That diseases are not infrequently traceable to the lower animals, such as cats, dogs, the various species of the feathered tribe, or the so-called house pets and household pests (rodents), is unquestioned. Indeed, on account of the matter engendered by the so-called domestic animals with their attendant parasites (fleas, etc.), the German Government has promulgated rules whereby no domestic animals such as cats and dogs can be tolerated in a pharmacy, for every detail of the practise of pharmacy, especially in the larger cities, is closely supervised by the German Government."



DR. WILLIAM B. MEANY,
Who shows how supposedly harmless pets may endanger life.

Some curious facts are related by Dr. Meany regarding the sustained prevalence of diphtheria in Enfield, Eng., in 1887–88, when there was a large mortality among cats. In one case a boy gave the disease to a pet cat, which transmitted it to another, and this second cat gave it to four little girls. The writer goes on:

"Dr. Mason, the Port Medical Officer at Hull, Eng., in his official report as to the origin and outbreak of bubonic plague on board the steamship *Friary* at her dock at Hull and there held in quarantine and thoroughly fumigated, where she arrived with a cargo of cotton, January 10, 1901, says: 'I am of the opinion that the probable cause of the malignant outbreak was a cat, which went aboard at the port of Alexandria (Egypt) and which showed signs of illness during the voyage. It had frequented the forecastle occupied by the sailors. Of the nine sailors taken with the plague, eight of the victims succumbed to the attack. The mortality was confined to the men who lived in the forecastle of the ship, and to these only. The ship had twenty-one hands all told, with clean bills of health from Alexandria and Algiers, where she had touched. Ships had been arriving regularly in Hull from Alexandria with clean bills of health and the plague was not believed to exist there, or at the port of Algiers, which also had been declared to be free from the plague. There was no outbreak of the plague in Hull proper. The bodies of three rats, afterward discovered in the hold of the ship, were sent to Yorkshire for bacteriological examination. They were found, however, not to be affected with the plague.'

"In 1886 Dr. George Turner, Medical Officer of the local Government Board, stated to the writer that in the village of Braughing, Eng., diphtheria was prevalent at a farm among the fowls. A man from a neighboring village bought a chicken from an infected farm; he took it home, and diphtheria broke out in the house shortly after. This was the first case in that village. Dr. Turner further stated that his attention was called to these facts by the medical attendant, and the man himself corroborated the information in all particulars. Similar accounts are received from abroad as well as in this country as to the identity and transmissibility of disease from the lower animals, such as have been observed in swine, sheep, dogs, horses, and cattle, to human beings. I may here incidentally state that hair, fur, wool, and feathers are carriers of infectious material.

"I am encouraged, therefore, to be content with drawing attention to the danger from infected domestic animals such as cats and dogs, whose ratting and mousing propensities and other habits render them especially liable to infection."

MODERN TRANSMUTATION OF ELEMENTS

THE possibility that one so-called elementary substance might be changed into another by appropriate methods has never lacked believers. The alchemists naturally confined their experiments to the precious metals, and some persons, even now, think that "transmutation" means the change of silver into gold. That many persons, even in recent times, have believed that they have accomplished this is due to the fact, Prof. Charles Baskerville thinks, that silver may assume a form closely resembling gold. Says this writer, in an article entitled "Some Recent Transmutations," in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York):

"Silver can be converted wholly into this form by the reduction of silver tartrate by ferrous tartrate. The solutions must be rather dilute and must be freshly prepared. A red powder is precipitated; this changes to black, and on the filter has a bronze color. After washing, it is removed in a pasty condition and allowed to dry spontaneously. This form of silver is very permanent when dry. It dries into lumps resembling polished gold. By brushing a thick paste of this substance over clean glass, beautiful gold-colored mirrors are obtained. The stronger acids, even when much diluted, instantly convert this allotropic form of silver into normal gray silver; this is also effected by means of pressure."

The strenuous claims of various persons that they have "made gold" are not credited by scientists and would appear to be advanced "for revenue only." It is quite otherwise with some other claims of transmutation. Says Professor Baskerville:

"Fittica's investigations on the action of ammonium compounds on phosphorus in the presence of air led him to the conclusion that a true transformation of phosphorus into arsenic takes place, and that arsenic appears to be a nitro-oxygen compound of phosphorus, namely, PN_2O. . . . Fittica [also] maintained that by varying the conditions antimony as well could be produced from phosphorus. As the result of criticisms . . . Fittica's case has been regarded as not proved. . . . . .

"With the discovery of the Becquerel rays, eventuating in the isolation of radium compounds by the Curies, lines of investigation were opened up leading to truly remarkable disclosures. According to the agreement, certainly radium may be regarded an element, as it has a characteristic spectrum and well-defined atomic weight, as recently verified by Mme. Curie.

"Radium compounds give off an emanation, a gaseous body, as discovered by Rutherford. . . . The formation of helium from the emanation was first shown by Ramsay and Soddy, and later confirmed. . . . Helium, a conventional element which is devoid of

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any evidence of chemical affinity, is produced by or from radium, a conventional element, but the most active substance known. This occurs when the emanation is dry, and we have reason for assuming that the emanation may in reality be an active allotropic form of helium, as ozone is of oxygen.

"Recently we have been thoroughly aroused again by Ramsay, who in collaboration with Cameron has not only verified the above statement, but proved that when the emanation is allowed to traverse its downward career in the presence of water, neon, and not helium, is the gas produced. If the degradation of the emanation be in the presence of a solution of pure copper salt, sulfate or nitrate, argon, and no helium, is produced. The emanation becomes one conventional element or another, dependent upon its environment. Helium, neon, and argon, with the respective weights 4, 20, and 40, are produced from the supposititious allotrope of the one with the lowest atomic weight.

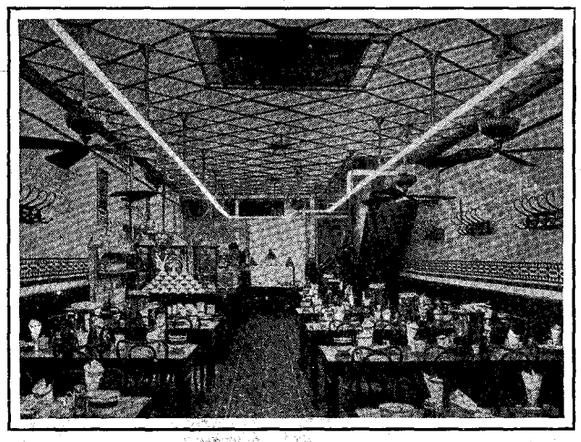
"We know of no case in which any one of these three obtained from other sources has been converted into the other; nor have we been informed as to whether or not the neon and argon thus produced from the emanation subsequently change into helium. . . . .

"Can it be . . . that the emanation is in reality a compound of these gases which are characterized by their inertness? Those who have worked with compounds of the rarer elements well know that their scission follows one direction or another, dependent upon ever so slight variations in procedure. If the emanation be, in fact, a compound, which is not likely, it is an endothermic compound involving energy with an order of magnitude far beyond anything with which we are familiar in ordinary chemical reactions. The total heat given off by one cubic centimeter of emanation is equal to about ten million gram-calories, or nearly four million times as much heat as produced by the explosion of one cubic centimeter of hydrogen and one-half cubic centimeter of oxygen. . . . . .

"Perhaps the most remarkable portion of this last work of Ramsay, the full account of which, just published, reads like a story of magic, had to do with the solutions of the copper salts in which the emanation performed its devolutions. These solutions after the removal of the copper showed the presence of lithium, the smallest metallic member of the first family in the periodic classification. So careful an experimenter as Ramsay of course took precautions to prove the absence of lithium in any of the apparatus or chemicals used by blank tests.

"The facts indicate decomposition, 'degradation,' as Ramsay put it, and not composition, synthesis. He makes no claim to what has generally been understood by the laity as transmutation, namely, the conversion of silver into gold.

"The emanation, in passing through its transformations, evolves much the greater portion of the energy produced by radium and its educts. Metaphysicians, among whom are many of the most matter-of-fact men of science, have long speculated upon the constitution of matter. Time and again it has been urged that the

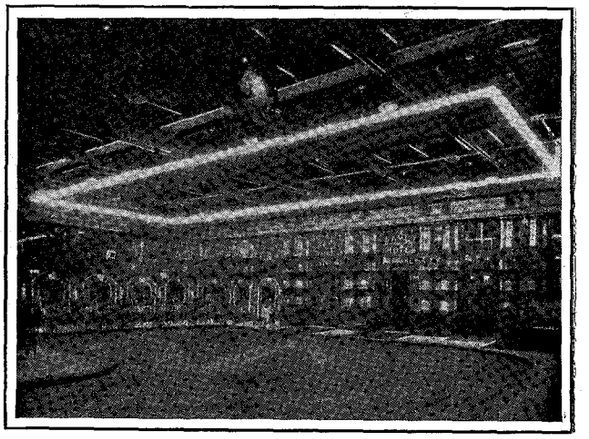


MOORE LIGHTING-INSTALLATION, CHILDS'S RESTAURANT, NEW YORK.

heavy chemical elements would eventually be broken down into lighter ones. All that was needed was sufficient energy, or the right kind of energy, properly applied. Up to the time of Ramsay's work no successfully undisputed experimental facts have been offered in substantiation of these philosophic considerations. Can it be that we have Bacon's 'philosopher's stone' in the form of a storehouse of concentrated energy, the emanation?"

LIGHTING WITH VACUUM-TUBES

THE method of illumination that uses highly exhausted tubes through which an electric current is passed has been before the public for a dozen years or more, but it has only recently passed into the commercial stage. Of late tube-installations have become not uncommon and have added one more to the odd and



MOORE LIGHTING-INSTALLATION AT THE SAVOY HOTEL.

unfamiliar effects of the various new systems of lighting. In an article contributed to *The Illuminating Engineer* (London, January) Dr. J. A. Fleming speaks very hopefully of the future of this system of illumination. He writes:

"Is there any solution of the problem of interior illumination which, while giving us the power of making a proper distribution and diffusion of light, enables us to take advantage of the higher voltages of electric supply now in use and gives an advantage over the widely used carbon filament in respect to the flux of light emitted per watt spent on it? An answer to this question has been given by the improved vacuum-tube lighting of Mr. D. Macfarlane Moore, which has now been under test long enough to give proof of its value. Altho it has been known in a general way for some time past that light could be obtained by passing a high-tension current through rarefied gas, and altho many inventors have patented or experimented with vacuum-lamps in which the glowing material is a gas and not a solid, it has remained for Mr. Moore to make a forward step of a very remarkable kind in connection with it.

"It has long been a familiar fact that when a high-tension discharge is passed through a rarefied gas in a glass vessel the pressure in it very soon decreases; that is, the vacuum becomes higher, assuming no leak at the sealing-in of the electrodes.

"The gas seems, as it were, to be absorbed. This fact is a familiar one in connection with Rœntgen bulbs, and many have been the devices for lowering the vacuum and making the tube 'softer' by reducing the vacuum.

"It is generally achieved by heating or sparking against a material contained in the bulb, which has gas occluded in it, whereby the gas is liberated and reduces the vacuum in the bulb. This, however, is not possible in the case of a vacuum-tube to be employed in electric lighting.

"For the last-named purpose the process of adjusting the rarefaction of the gas in the tube must be perfectly automatic, and the supply of new gas must not be limited merely by the small amount which can be occluded in, or supplied by, a material sealed up in the vacuum-tube.

"Mr. Moore has arrived at a practical solution of the problem by the invention of an extremely ingenious automatic valve, which enables the vacuum-tube to replenish itself from an external reservoir, or from the unlimited reservoir of the atmosphere as often and as long as required. This valve is controlled by the pressure

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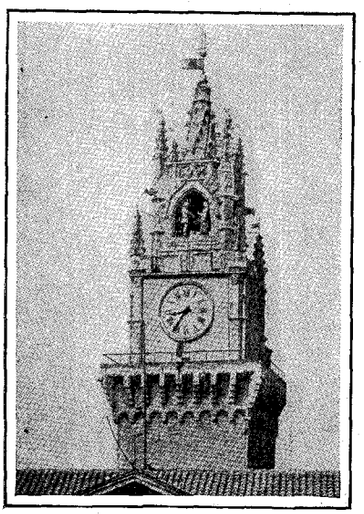


THE JAQUEMARTS OF AVIGNON.

of the gas on the tube itself, or rather by the change of resistance which accompanies it."

The illuminating value of the tube depends largely, it appears, upon the nature of the gas contained in it. We read:

"According to Mr. Moore nitrogen is about twenty times better than hydrogen and about twice as good as carbonic dioxid for the same expenditure of electric power on it. Nitrogen is also better than atmospheric air. The light of a tube filled with nitrogen is a rich golden color, and with carbonic dioxid a whitish-blue. The nitrogen required is easily prepared by aspirating air very slowly over phosphorus. Accordingly the most efficient material for the tube contents is easily drawn from the unlimited supply in the atmosphere. . . . . .

"The tube filled with carbon dioxid, tho not having the same efficiency as the nitrogen tube, has a remarkable power of revealing tinted surfaces in daylight colors, so that it is possible to carry on artistic work of all kinds by it as by day. . . . . .

"One point of great importance in connection with vacuum-tube lighting is that the light intensity is directly proportional to the voltage, and not to the fourth or sixth power of the voltage, as in the case of metal-wire or carbon-filament lamps. Hence a variation of the supply voltage is not seen on the lamps to anything like the extent that it is seen in the case of carbon, or even metallic-wire, lamps.

"The experience gained in the use of this new form of lighting in the United States is sufficient to show that this system of vacuum-tube lighting can not only compete with, but surpass, incandescent lighting by glow-lamps in the matter of economy. Moreover, in first cost it has the advantage. It does away with all costs of interior wiring, and is, in fact, a form of 'wireless electric lighting.' The cost of erection of a 200-foot tube and transformer is far less than the cost of installing its equivalent in the form of one hundred 16-candle-power incandescent lamps, while the operating cost per equivalent candle-feet illumination on a table surface is about half that of carbon-filament lamps. This type of vacuum-tube lighting has not yet been put into operation to any great extent in Great Britain, but no one who has studied it in its commercial and scientific aspects can have doubts that it is destined to find a large field of utility in connection with certain classes of public and private lighting."

USES OF CALCIUM—Not long ago calcium, the metallic base of common lime, was known only as a chemical curiosity; now it is produced commercially and bids fair to become an important factor in metallurgy. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 30):

"Calcium has been much discust of late, in the expectation that metallurgical uses for it will be found. Many think that it has a brilliant future before it as a reducing agent in the refining of metals; and again attention has been called to its property of hardening metals to which it is added. Quite recently Arthur Pratt has presented a study of this substance to the British Association, and his principal conclusions are interesting. Calcium is a silvery-white metal that easily oxidizes in moist air; it is very light, its specific gravity being only 1.52, very malleable, and a good conductor of heat. It is about as hard as aluminum; but at 400° C. [752° F.] it becomes as soft as lead. It is volatile and may be sublimed in a vacuum between 700° and 800° [about 1,300° and 1,500° F.]; at the latter temperature it melts. Its characteristic, as we have said, is that it is a very powerful reducing agent. When alloyed with other metals its principal effects are to contribute hardness and so to produce crystallization, which naturally involves fragility. It facilitates oxidation and disintegration under the influence of the air, gives ability to decompose water, and, speaking generally, augments chemical activity. It should be noted that, when used in refining metals, calcium acts in three different ways: first, by reducing oxids and sulfids; second, by eliminating dissolved gases; and third, by forming compounds with certain impurities and thus rendering them less objectionable. In the case of copper in particular, the presence of calcium remedies the faults of the dry or sulfurous coppers and gives good castings."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

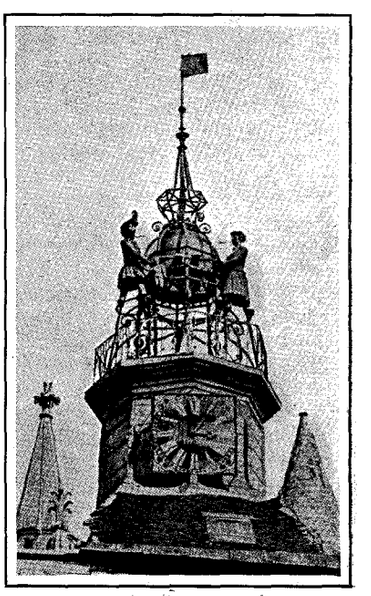
CLOCK-STRIKING FIGURES

PUBLIC clocks in which the hours are sounded on a bell by figures of men with hammers in their hands are not common in the United States. When one was installed, not many years ago, on a newspaper building in a public square in New York, it was evident, from the comments, that many persons considered it a new idea. Yet this device is a very old one, originating in France over five centuries ago, and such clocks now exist in all the countries of the world. In France such mechanical figures are called "jaquemarts," and the origin of this name, together with the history and significance of some of the oldest figures, is discust by L. Reverchon in *Cosmos* (Paris). Says this writer:

JAQUEMART OF THE MADELEINE AT BESANÇON.

"What is a jaquemart? Littré tells us that it is a metal figure representing an armed man with a hammer in his hand, placed on clocks to strike the hours. . . . The word seems to be a corruption of the German or Flemish 'Jackman'—a man armed with a 'jack.' It has also been regarded as a corruption of the name of a supposed inventor Jacques Marc, but proof of this is lacking. . . . Gabriel Peignot, a learned resident of Dijon, thinks that the name is simply that of a certain Jaquemart of Lille, who is said to have made the two figures on the Dijon clock, the oldest ones known."

To these explanations Mr. Reverchon adds one of his own, namely, that the name is short for *Jacques au marteau*, or Jacques of the hammer, "Jacques" being a well-known name for the French peasant. Besides the jaquemarts of Dijon, there are many ancient ones in France, notably those at Avignon, which have been changed several times in the course of centuries. The same is true of the single figure at Besançon, which was once set on horseback and is now drest in fireman's costume. Answering the question why this method of striking the hours should have been adopted so frequently in monumental or public clocks, Mr. Reverchon says:



THE JAQUEMARTS OF DIJON.

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"The jaquemart was a sort of tribute rendered to the ancient crier who once struck the hours or gave public notices and actually wielded the hammer with his own hands on the public belfry. This opinion also appears to be that of Pierre Dubois, the eminent historian of horology, who has written, in his study of the Soltykoff collection, that it 'was perhaps desired to preserve, by fashioning men in armor to strike the hours, the memory of the nocturnal sentinels who in the Middle Ages were customarily stationed on the tops of towers to watch over the public rest.'

"This opinion is also in perfect accord with the derivation of the word 'jaquemart' from 'Jacques of the Hammer.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN MOTORS

NOT so very long ago the steam-engine, as a prime motor, reigned supreme, and there was only one kind of steam-engine—the alternating type. Recent years have seen the rapid rise of the internal-combustion motors, especially those of the explosive type, using gas or vapors mixt with air, and the extensive development of hydraulic power, made possible by the invention of electric transmission. A new and valuable kind of steam-engine too—the turbine—has sprung suddenly into prominence, and the old forms have been made more useful by improvements in fuels and in their application. These changes are treated at length in an article by A. Berthier, an eminent French engineer, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 16) on "The Production of Motive Power." Says this writer:

"There is no more important question from the industrial point of view than that of motive force. Speaking accurately, man produces nothing, he only transforms, and the problem of the production of motive force is only that of the transformation of energy. Now, as has been said a hundred times, almost the whole of the energy at our disposal on the surface of the globe is that of the sun. The sun presides daily over the formation of 'white coal' [glaciers and snow-fields furnishing water-power], as in prehistoric times he assisted in the elaboration of black coal. He it is, then, that furnishes the primitive matter, so to speak, that we utilize. Passing by theoretic considerations on the various and multiple transformations of energy—chemical, calorific, electric—let us review the principal systems of production of motive force, dividing them into two great classes: those using combustibles, solid, liquid, or gaseous, and those using natural forces, as water and air.

"In the first class belong steam-engines, hot-air motors, and explosive motors; in the second, hydraulic or atmospheric wheels and turbines. We shall say of the latter that they have undergone no important modifications in recent years."

Beginning with steam-engines, Berthier first notes improved methods of steam-production, which, he says, involve three factors: the combustible, the method of burning it, and the method of applying the heat to the water. The chief innovations apply to the last-named factor. Water-tube boilers are becoming more and more common chiefly on account of the high pressures attainable with safety, altho they are expensive and hard to clean. In connection with the use of the combustible, mechanical stokers are coming into general use, especially in large central stations. Experiments have also been made with pulverized combustibles, but they are costly and dangerous. Finally, gas is burned more and more, and with excellent results. Smoke-burning devices the author regards as illusory: it is better, he thinks, to stop the formation of smoke than to try to use it after it has formed. The use of heated air to feed the furnace seems good, but has not spread widely. Experiments have also been made with air containing an excess of oxygen, which enables the production of very high temperatures. Forced draft, hitherto confined to marine use, is meeting approval on land also. Superheated steam, too, is coming into high favor, necessitating the adoption of all sorts of superheating devices.

All the above are devices to improve the production of steam. As regards its utilization, the improvements fall into two classes, multiple-expansion systems and steam-turbines. The latter, the writer says, are of two types: action-turbines, in which the steam acts by its own impetus, as in the Laval turbine, and reaction-turbines, in which the pressure of the steam is also utilized, as in the Parsons turbine. The former type is used to advantage for small powers and in limited space; the latter, under other conditions, sometimes with enormous powers, as in the recent gigantic ocean-liners.

Coming now to gas-engines, the writer notes that no important changes have been made in the low-powered engines of the hot-air expansion type, generally used for pumping. In the larger industries it is only the explosion-motor that really competes with the steam-engine. The writer says:

"We must recognize that the steam-engine seems to have reached its maximum efficiency, while the gas-motor, on account of the way in which it utilizes heat, would appear to be susceptible of greater perfection. In the space of barely five years the applications of large gas-motors on the European continent have exceeded the impressive figure of 250,000 horse-power."

Gas-engines are now made of much higher power than formerly—running as high as 6,000 horse-power. These large motors, we are told, are more economical than steam-engines. The recent improvements have consisted chiefly in making details more perfect and in the use of various gaseous substances, such as alcohol vapor, acetylene, the waste gases from iron-furnaces, etc. A rich illuminating-gas is unfitted for use in a motor, and many devices are now in use for distilling gas from fuel of poor quality, or even from refuse, for industrial use. Berthier closes with a comparison of different systems. With regard to cost and safety he says:

"The various generators of power have nearly the same value from this point of view. The 'poor-gas' motor, altho inherently inferior in certain respects, is nevertheless very satisfactory; an installation requires only a gas-generator, and a pipe system of low pressure and low temperature, without auxiliary apparatus. The steam-turbine, because of its reduced amount of friction, absence of alternation in motion, and lack of delicate mechanism, is doubtless less exposed to deterioration; but it requires, like a piston-motor, the use of boilers, high-pressure piping, and groups of auxiliary apparatus such as superheaters, condensers, economizers, etc., which are costly to keep in repair and increase the chance of accident."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

In regard to the paragraph entitled "Corn Sirup," quoted from *The Louisiana Planter*, in our issue of Jan. 11, Prof. C. F. Chandler of Columbia University writes us as follows: "There is no sulfuric acid in the corn sirup or glucose made in this country from corn, nor is lime used in connection with it for any purpose whatever. Neither does it contain any objectionable constituents, but it is a perfectly pure and wholesome product, and has been so recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry." In support of this statement Professor Chandler cites the report of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed in 1882 at the request of the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The concluding paragraph of the report, which appeared in 1884, is as follows:

"In conclusion, then, the following facts appear as the result of the present investigation: 1st. That the manufacture of sugar from starch is a long-established industry, scientifically valuable and commercially important. 2d. That the processes which it employs at the present time are unobjectionable in their character and leave the product uncontaminated. 3d. That the starch-sugar thus made and sent into commerce is of exceptional purity and uniformity of composition, and contains no injurious substances. And, 4th, that tho having at best only about three-fifths the sweetening power of cane-sugar, yet starch-sugar is in no way inferior to cane-sugar in healthfulness, there being no evidence before the committee that maize starch-sugar, either in its normal condition or fermented, has any deleterious effect upon the system, even when taken in large quantities."

Professor Chandler goes on to say:

"This effectually disposes of the allegation that there is anything unwholesome or offensive in starch-sugar. The committee remarks in its report that 'starch-sugar appears in commerce in a great variety of grades under the following names,' mentioning fifteen different names, among which appears the name 'corn sirup.' Since this report was made I have had occasion to follow the progress of the industry, and I am in a position to state that no change has been made in the processes of manufacture of corn sirup or any other form of starch-sugar which would warrant any change in the opinion exprest by the committee of the National Academy of Sciences in 1884."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF PROHIBITION

THE comment of the press outside the South upon the prohibition movement there indicates ignorance of the impulse behind the movement, and Northern editors, says John E. White, himself a Southerner, writing in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), "are under the impression that it is merely an experiment—a timid, tentative venture with much mental reservation on the part of the Southern people." With a choice of figures intimately representative of the section treated, the writer proceeds concerning the misconception of Northern editors:

"They seem to think that we are at the old game of 'snap-out,' and that the liquor traffic is still in the ring, waiting hopefully to get the handkerchief on the next round; that a temporary majority is for the time on the long end of the prohibition 'seesaw,' and that an immense and respectable minority is complacently organized for a new deal that may possibly reverse positions. It is necessary only to say that such an impression finds no confirmation in the Southern understanding of the situation, even in the ranks of public men who have not been identified with the prohibition movement. The sense of a final farewell to the old liquor-license régime has settled squarely down in the judgment of this section of the country."

Back of the movement are the religious energies, the educational interests, and the economic conscience of the South. Upon the influence of religion in securing prohibition the writer declares:

"We are told that this does not mean anything practically in other sections. But it means something here—and an undisputed something. Probably the greatest organized influence in the South is represented in the churches. Moreover, it is available for the practical support of the prohibition law. The Christian sentiment of the South does not allow prohibition as a 'politics' outside the proper concern of our religious organizations. Our church associations from the largest to the most local are the traditional laboratories of prohibition sentiment. These bodies are awake to their responsibility for what has been won. The leaders of the churches understand very well the advantage gained for the kingdom of God. They know what has been taken out of the path of the gospel and the value of the new opportunity laid open for it. A proposition to restore the liquor traffic would receive almost the same response from the churches as a proposition to restore a state church establishment."

The elements unfriendly to prohibition are described as the "Alcoholics" and the "Academics." The former are "those who are partizans of the liquor business for selfish reasons, either desiring to sell liquor, to rent their property for its sale, or because they have formed the saloon habit of drink." The "Academics" are those "who have fallen in love with syllogisms and have some sort of records in the disputatious past." He goes on:

"They honestly and consistently question whether prohibition does not belong in the category of decreed impossibility. They frame their creed in two propositions: that State prohibition has not been a perfect success in Maine and Kansas; that every revolution must have its revulsion, and that public sentiment wrought upon sharply always reacts.

"Now, instead of bandying debate any longer over the matter of fact as to the success or failure of prohibition in Maine and Kansas, and freely admitting all the value of the principle of action and reaction as applied to ordinary reforms, we have to say that these syllogistic orators have simply not taken pains to acquaint themselves with the situation. They have missed the facts and, therefore, the genius of the prohibition movement in the South. The prohibition we have here is a different proposition from the prohibition of Maine and Kansas in its origin, its appeal, and its conditions. It is not ordinary State prohibition. It is an impulse of civilization, the outflow of the religious, educational, economic, social, and political resolution of Southern society. Its moral force is cosmic. Its basis is in the temper and conscience of a section—the unforced compact of a homogeneous people in their consciousness of sectional solidarity.

"Again we remind the prophets of reaction that they have assumed that prohibition has been achieved and is being achieved by spasms of public opinion. Their syllogism required a revolution for its premise, and they have prest an evolution into service. There is no spasm, no sudden revolt against the liquor traffic. Inch by inch the foundations of prohibition have been slowly and surely laid in every Southern State. Prohibition has not come to Georgia as a thief in the night. It is not a child of quick and painless labor. There is no strain of upheaval under dramatic pressure to plague its present or to threaten its future. If prohibition could be measured by yards the fact would show that Georgia gained about one yard of prohibition in 1907, and that the rest was old stock. If it had been possible to pray out of heaven the necessary human conditions for a sound foundation for a permanent prohibition régime in the South we could have gotten nothing sounder than we have secured by the slower and more patient process of the years."

WHY JEWS ADOPT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE adoption of Christian Science by certain Jews offers a peculiar problem in religious psychology which a writer in *The American Hebrew* (New York) attempts to solve. "The religious instinct ought to be stronger in Jews than in others—is probably quite as strong," he says, "yet it is notorious that for the last quarter of a century religious training in Jewish homes has not been adequate." The Jews, he avers, have been caught in the stream of materialism which has been flowing about them; and tho some of them have escaped destruction by reason of their thousand-year traditions, others have not had the strength to withstand the current. The Jews who have joined the Christian-Science movement, he asserts further, are those who have had no Jewish influence in their home lives; and this class forms, he thinks, only a special instance of the majority—Jews and Gentiles—attached to the faith of Mrs. Eddy. Upon this point he writes more fully as follows:

"We believe it will be found upon investigation that the followers of the new faith are made up of those who were not attached, or who were but nominally attached, to other churches. With the scientific development of the last half of the last century there came a tremendous religious unrest not measurable, even approximately, by the number of avowed skeptics or agnostics, but reaching far into the ranks of those whose church attendance survived tho their faith had perished. Since that period—say since the seventies of the nineteenth century—a generation has grown up, and to many of that generation religion was a word without personal significance. As the pendulum invariably swings from one extreme to the other, the revolt from religion was, naturally, to materialism. The harvest of unfaithful stewardship which has recently been so plentifully garnered is the inevitable crop whose seed was sown by irreligion.

"It is the history of man that he can not long continue without religious faith. For a little while some substitute will serve, as Humanity served at the period of the French Revolution, and as Ethical Culture and Social Service answered here for a time. These, however, are but temporary expedients. Permanently they do not answer the innate needs of the people, nor have they been shown to be of such a character that they can be transmitted to a next generation. It is of the nature of man that he wants his religion to mean something to himself in his own person; that he should derive from it something of personal comfort and consolation. Even if it be true that that is a higher development which ignores self and has consideration only for others, which makes Altruism the exclusive standard of right living, it is obvious that, whatever may happen in the ultimate time, the present status of mankind is not such that the masses of men can live on the heights. For them only that will serve which they can grasp and which is fitted for their use.

"This, then, was the condition when Christian Science appeared. On the one hand there had been a period of religious decay long enough for almost an entire generation to be weaned away from

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religious influences. On the other hand there came this intensely personal form of religion which, whatever conscious or unconscious frauds may have done to discredit it, does appeal to the human side of its followers and answers their really crying need for a faith. Having by their parents been robbed of their natural inheritance, they take shelter here."

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINISTERS' SALARIES

IF for ten years the ministers of the United States would enter into conspiracy to refute—not by denials, but by visual disproof—that mean slander, "The Lord's call is always where the biggest salary is," they would multiply the moral power of their profession beyond all estimate. In saying this the editor of *The Interior* (Chicago) touches again upon the aggravating topic of the minister's salary. He does not, however, dwell solely upon "the ministerial duty to be sacrificing," for he adds: "Please don't conclude, dear layman, that it's a lay duty to furnish him the occasion of the grace." The business of the layman, he says, "is to pay up and trust the Lord to find some other way of developing sacrifice in the preacher." He sees the division of responsibility in such a light as this:

"There is real virtue in preaching for small salary to people who have little money to pay, but no virtue at all in preaching cheap for a church that could pay a worthy recompense.

"*The beauties of sacrifice appear to best advantage when properly distributed—to the clergy and laity 'share and share alike.*'

"No honest minister wants to live better than his people. The true servant-spirited man will be very ready to live in a shack—in the midst of a settlement of shacks. But living in a shack and preaching for a people who live in mansions is a different proposition, and it is no wonder that ministers revolt at it. There is no other hardship equal to the hardship of constant unfavorable comparison with your neighbors, and since it is an utterly needless hardship, and a useless one to boot, the church which imposes it on its preacher convicts itself of stone-heartedness and no imagination."

In the ecclesiastical sense the call to a pastorate is said to "fix" the salary, this writer observes, and finds the trouble thereof in the fact that "in so many cases the salary everlastingly stays 'fixt.'" The case is analyzed further:

"The congregation may multiply in numbers; its members may increase in wealth; a new social tone may impose upon the pastor's family much costlier obligations; the market prices of necessities may all advance; in the happy course of nature the pastor's children become, as growing children must, decidedly more expensive; and illness or misfortune may invade the manse—yet that salary never comes unfixt.

"*Elders and trustees need more curiosity as to 'how the parson gets along.' Since they can borrow the curiosity from their wives, they need not go without it.*

"It isn't safe to assume that if everything wasn't going well at the manse, you'd have heard of it. If your preacher is the right kind, you won't hear of it. If his wife is the right kind also, there's double chance against your hearing of it. They're not going to whine. The only way you'll find out is to go down to the manse with your very best tact worn next your heart, and insist on knowing.

"And you ought to go. If the salary isn't sufficient to make the minister and his family as comfortable as the average comfort of your community, then there's clearly something to be done about it. Not one-tenth of one per cent. of the Protestant congregations of the United States are actually paying their pastors all that they could pay; this is a guess, but it's a safe one. Your congregation can raise the salary, and it will, rather than let the pastor's family feel privation.

"Only you as the 'leading elder' or the 'principal trustee' or the 'best-known deacon' will have to find out the facts and let the congregation know—and put down the first increase."

For the benefit of those who might like a method of ascertaining what salary the minister ought to receive the writer gives the following hint:

"Set down what it costs you to keep your family a year—if you are a farmer, be sure you add the grocery price of what you eat of your own raising. Count in what you give away—and double it, for the preacher has more requests and it's likely he's more generous than you.

"Put down a little extra for clothing, because you know you couldn't bear to see him wear in the pulpit a coat as scuffed as serves for you in a pinch. Allow him $50 for new books; the reason he was so dull last Sunday was probably because he hasn't been able to afford a fresh book to read for six months. Add as much more for expenses to a convention or two; you wonder why he doesn't keep up with the times, but he hardly ever gets away anywhere where he can catch step with the times. Finally, grant an allowance for insurance and the rainy day.

"*Hadn't you better raise the salary?*"

WHERE TO PLACE THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH

ONE of the practical problems of the Institutional Church is the question of its location. The Rev. Edward Judson, writing in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia), states that the place for such a church should be "a somewhat hostile environment." The place indicated by the phrase is interpreted by the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York) as "a region chiefly of boarding-houses and single apartments of various grades, rented to men and women who either prepare their own meals or obtain them at neighboring restaurants." Such a spot is to be found only in a large city, one which furnishes "a great center, one midway (or diagonally separate) between great residential sections and those devoted to large business establishments." This center requires surrounding it "a large population, unchurched or liable to become unchurched, yet where people for generations must collect and live." The relation of the church to its environment is thus further analyzed by the writer in *The Christian Advocate:*

"Such an establishment would of course attract many who if it were not there would be attending more or less distant churches of the ordinary type, and these with the remains of a former large congregation make a nucleus around which constantly would gather such as could be well incorporated with the body of the church. There continually a number (as they experienced conversion or improved in worldly circumstances) would gravitate to the nearest strictly family church. But the majority would remain for years, if not forever, the life and activity having a ceaseless charm for them.

"When such an institution is established the question arises, What should families permanently living in the vicinity do? Should they travel long distances for their 'family's sake'?

"Is the Institutional Church so antagonistic to family life that this should be a natural result?

"On these problems we venture to say that a family might well determine to attend the Institutional Church for the sake of building up a mighty power for good. The Christian should not look *entirely* to himself or to his family—they must be ever in front—but should 'look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others,' as the Apostle teaches.

"If the head of such a family concludes for Christ's sake and humanity's sake to give his strength to the Institutional Church—and there will be many such—there should be provision for them. On the Sabbath the Institutional Church should have discourses and a conduct of the adjunct services comparable with any to be found elsewhere. There should be one great meeting in the midst of the week, a great church prayer-meeting. The Sunday-school should be thoroughly classified, and the children of such families placed where they would naturally be elsewhere. That this can be done to the satisfaction of all types we know. If it could not be done a serious question would arise. The Institutional Church must keep something doing every night, and often in the afternoon. Under such circumstances the man who loves the Institutional

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Church and, above all, the results of its work, may give a sufficient number of evenings to it to make himself an effective factor in its operations; and his wife, according to her strength and desire, can accompany him therein; the children meanwhile, until sufficiently developed, receiving instruction from the Sabbath-school and the Sabbath morning service. Subsequently they may become efficient collaborators."

There are environments, this writer points out, entirely unsuited to the Institutional Church. Such, for instance, as a "center of chiefly permanent residents, owners of the property in which they live or inhabiting it under long leases." Because—

"1. No adequate concourse could be gathered.

"2. Because the attempt would result in a heterogeneous collection, liable to engender classes, hard feelings, personal prejudices, and jealousies.

"3. This would tend to disintegration of the original congregation.

"4. In order to attract, against the adverse circumstances, modifications would have to be resorted to in such number as to make an unfavorable impression upon the children of the permanent residents.

"The inattentive reader, glancing at these separate points, would say that the source of all these four difficulties is an unchristian, aristocratic spirit in the church. With such a critic we would not argue.

"We assume that an Institutional Church is not fitted for such a place; and that it is not altogether suited to the rearing of a family of children in this situation. This opinion is based on the fact that from its very nature, in order to attract the masses it desires to gather, it must maintain such an amount of excitement, variety, and intensity as to disqualify it from meeting the real wants of that environment."

A town or small city of a strictly homogeneous character furnish no place for a church of this character. We read:

"In a large factory town it might be thought desirable, but even there, if possible, it would be better to do without it.

"One important reason against the founding of an Institutional Church by one denomination in a town or small city is that it would certainly destroy pleasant relations between the different communions. At the very hours of service what would seem to the others an unhealthful and unfair competition would be in full blast, and in the greater part of the week, also, drawing directly members and constituents of the congregations.

"In individual churches competition may be helpful if not carried to excess—a competition in material appropriativeness, in moral earnestness, social Christian equality, and spiritual teaching. Whether the destruction of brotherly religious relations would not be the cause of more of evil than the Institutional Church would achieve of good, is not to be ascertained without a hazardous experiment."

RESCUE WORK IN PITTSBURG—Pittsburg has furnished an example of cooperation between the law and the church in dealing with the "social evil." Superintendent McQuaide and his assistants in the police department, says an editorial writer in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, "are deserving of the heartiest commendation for their efforts to stamp out the houses of prostitution, and especially for the humane efforts they are making for the good of the fallen women." The methods employed are described in the following paragraph:

"On a recent Saturday night a raid was made on the houses of this character on a certain street, and fourscore girls and women were captured in these dens. They were comfortably cared for at the central police station until Monday, and word was given out that all churches and reform and Christian agencies would be welcomed that came with a view of reforming these unfortunates, and helping them back to lives of purity. A large number came, and were given access to the women, and tried all possible means of winning them from their evil ways. Good comfortable homes and encouragement and help were promised all who would begin life again. A few responded, and promised to reform. Among these were some happy rescues. One wedding was among the fortunate events. Some recreant wives were restored to their husbands and homes. Some of the girls were returned to their homes. On the whole, the results in this regard were highly gratifying to the authorities and the Christian workers. Of course many were hardened and obdurate, and resisted all efforts for their good. Those who would give assurance that they would depart from the city or change their course of life were released, but all others were held. All were given to understand that they could not return to their former methods of life in the city. This time they will be dealt with gently, but if taken a second time it will go hard with them."

THE RENEWED CALL TO THEOLOGY

AT the present day theology seems, according to Professor Peabody of Harvard, the least thing required of a man who is equipping himself for the ministry. So great has this neglect become that the abandoned field of the minister's special domain presents a distinct "call" to be reworked. To further this belief seems to be the motive of the newly established *Harvard Theological Review* (Cambridge), from the "Foreword" of which we quote. One reason for the condition observed, according to Professor Peabody, is that the "education for the ministry has for the most part remained unadjusted to the new world of learning." Many ministers, he says, "have found themselves trained in subjects which they can not use, and ignorant of much which they need to know, and as they take up their work in the world are inclined to lay down their theology." He adds:

"They become administrators of congregations, organizers of ecclesiastical industries, philanthropists, pastors, but not theologians. Theology has presented itself to their minds as a record of controversies which were once living fires, but are now extinct volcanoes, and they turn with a sense of relief to the fertile fields of modern life. The call of the time seems to them a call away from theology. They may even acquire a habit of mind quite distinct from that which characterizes a learned calling."

The writer instances a recent convocation of students from many theological schools where the problems and ideals of the ministry were set forth for three days "by selected advisers, and discust by selected young men." It partook of such a character as this:

"The program was rich in suggestions, both for the conduct of the devout life and for the direction of practical service, but throughout the session not one word was spoken either by old or young which concerned the minister as a thinker, or the duties of theological students. Feeling and action had crowded out of the foreground of interest the function of thought. Piety and efficiency seemed sufficient substitutes for intellectual power. The passion for service had supplanted the passion for truth."

The results of such training seem to Professor Peabody to consist in "faithful custodians of the oracles of God, or skilful operatives in the work of the church, and in either function may be workmen that need not be ashamed; but their attitude toward truth tends to detach them from the spirit of the modern world." The dilemma that confronts the Christian Church is thus stated:

"Either it must frankly retreat from the pretense of leadership under the conditions of the present age, or it must become a more efficient organ of rational and candid thought. Not less of religious fervor and not less of practical activity are demanded of the representatives of religion, but a new accession of intellectual power, the capacity to translate the message of the Timeless into the dialect of the present age. The specialization of knowledge has prescribed to the minister of religion a definite sphere, and no amount of hastily acquired information about politics or economics or social reform can atone for the abandonment of his own province. On other subjects others are better trained than he, and may listen to his counsel with compassion, if not with contempt. If he gives up thinking about religion, he gives up his place in a learned profession. He may continue to be a devoted priest, an efficient administrator, a devout soul, but the direction of the mind of the age is transferred to other hands."

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LETTERS AND ART

MUSIC AND THE MASSES IN AMERICA

MISS MARY GARDEN finds that America is a country without art, because the masses, in all matters of appreciation, are led by the noses by the critics. This state of things is not to be found in European countries, she asserts, where the verdict of the people either makes or breaks the great works on their first performance. "It is in the galleries that the battle is waged, with hisses and applause," she declares, "and it is upon the prevailing opinion of this portion of the audience that the fate of a work depends." What Miss Garden has observed here is stated in the February *Everybody's* in this wise:

"In America, alas, the masses do nothing. They are silent, without expression or opinion. It is the critic who assumes to tell this nation what is good work and what bad; and I believe, and am daring enough to say, that there is no man or small coterie of men capable of teaching a nation art. It needs wide-spread defense of a work or wide-spread attack upon it. It needs the battle of minds among the people; and again I say, alas! our people, our masses, have not yet been musically educated, have not yet had an opportunity to live in the proper musical atmosphere.

"One great drawback for the masses here is that the opera season lasts but a few months, and that the prices of the limited number of representations during that brief period are so very high that the people generally can not afford to go. It is dreadful to me to realize that it is the very people whose souls long for music, and who sooner or later will, I believe, be the chief factors in building it up here as they have been in Europe, who are now denied the opportunity, not only of satisfying themselves, but of lending their aid to the spread of art feeling and comprehension."

Miss Garden admits "a distinct longing for music among the masses," as indicated by the enormous demand for music furnished by the mechanical piano and the various talking-machines. She adds:

"These clever devices have brought the great compositions and the great artists within the reach, indeed within the homes, of almost every one, and have brought them there without the handicap of critical cant or of absurd pretensions to knowledge."

American musical appreciation appears to this prima donna not much advanced beyond barbaric stages, since it is still "satisfied with 'tone' as opposed to interpretation." This to her is attested "by the great popularity of Melba and Sembrich, perhaps the last and certainly the greatest exponents of the colorature school, which charmed the world until near the close of the nineteenth century." The modern school, on the other hand, deals with great human truths and carries these truths to the hearts of its audience. "It does not aim at providing a vehicle for the production of glorious tones." She writes further:

"In France it no longer suffices for a fine large woman to walk more or less stiffly through the scenes of a long opera, until, at a signal from the conductor, she suddenly steps forward, squares herself toward the audience, and emits the few glorious tones of an aria. The top note may thrill and astonish an audience, may even gain the approval of the critics, but this is not art, it is mere vocal acrobatics. No thought is conveyed. No one pure tone, nor even a whole flock of pure tones, can of themselves make an opera. Were it not for the actor's art, modern opera could not endure. This is shown by the decline of the old purely vocal performances, and the rise of this new human French school. In this movement Jean de Rezske has been one of the most powerful factors. In the splendid school for singing that he has established in Paris he has instituted the most rigid requirements as to instruction in the art of acting. His pupils are taught to pay quite as much attention to this branch as to singing. So I have been taught, and this is why, even tho my voice is not really great in itself, I am able to do my part in bringing out the true underlying purpose of the great composers. This is why I dare come home to face the jury of my countrymen."

But as one swallow does not make a summer, no more does opera comprize art. Mr. Henderson of *The Sun* (New York), one of the race of critics somewhat airily treated by Miss Garden, points out in the same number of *Everybody's* that "the lamentations over our artistic state have come from opera-singers, and to them art means not even so wide a thing as music, but one branch of it, namely, opera, which has made less advance to high levels in America than all other music." Otherwise considered, any view of our present taste in music which sets forth that we are narrow, he says, is entirely incorrect. Our appetite is omnivorous, and tho, as a whole, "we are an unsophisticated musical public," yet some of our cities "have connoisseurs of exquisite taste and nicely balanced judgment." There may even be found a few cults. Mr. Henderson goes on:

"There is a welcome here for the works of every school, and this can not now be said of any of the sophisticated musical publics of Europe. France enjoys only a few German compositions, and even fewer Italian. Germany recoils from most of the products of France and from still more of those of Italy. England has of late begun to sit up and take notice, but long before she discovered Tschaikowsky, César Franck, Vincent d'Indy, Richard Strauss, and other modern leaders, they were well known here. The catholicity of American programs has again and again astonished musical visitors from Europe. That emotional music is in the ascendant is true, for the simple reason that to an unsophisticated public it is the one sure appeal. The subtleties of intellectual music are not for the inexpert. Yet even music of this type is played in America and is received with serious consideration, both in the opera-house and outside of it."

HOW KIPLING CAME TO THE FRENCH

THERE was something strategic in the way Kipling was forced through the lines of the French intelligence. The greatest prudence had to be exercised, says Mr. Louis Fabulet, who has been Kipling's translator as well as the general who has led his attack. "I knew that the genius of Mr. Kipling would not impress itself all at once upon my countrymen," he confesses, "but I felt that they had need to have infused into them this vigorous elixir of regeneration." He admits that "the French still show much opposition to the English writer," but he entertains the hope that he has "conquered the open mind of the youth of the land, for success is apparent." In the February *World's Work* Mr. Fabulet tells how he achieved this conquest. Thus:

"The task of translation was a foolish one, and I took it up almost against my will. 'The Jungle Book' has had a relative success in France. The *Revue de Paris* published the greater part of the translations of the stories in it, and M. Jules Lemaître wrote in the *Echo de Paris* an unsolicited article in which he showed the enthusiasm and the surprize which the reading of these stories had brought to him. However, it was difficult to find a publisher, and we saw the gates of the principal houses closed against us. It was the *Mercure de France* which opened its doors to us, and we gave in six months 'The Jungle Book' and 'The Second Jungle Book.' Then, but treading the most dangerous ground possible for one who knows France, and making a very cautious arrangement, we gave 'The Finest Story in the World,' 'Love o' Women,' 'The Man Who Would Be King,' 'The Man Who Was,' and 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft,' accompanied by short stories, judiciously and fearfully chosen, from the 'Plain Tales from the Hills' and some of the other writings. I gave up all other work, applied myself to the task, and bit by bit gave several other volumes of stories selected from almost everywhere in his entire work. Then came 'Kim,' that poem of the mountain; 'Captains Courageous,' that poem of the sea; and it was but the other day that, with the devoted aid of an Englishman—Mr. Arthur Austin Jackson, nephew of Sir Alfred Austin, the poet laureate—I gave to my countrymen 'The Return of Imray,' '.007,' 'The Ship that Found

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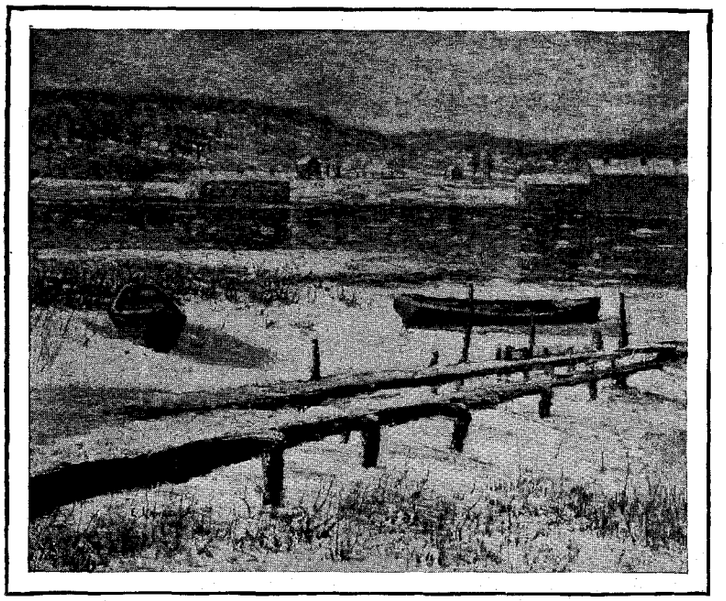

FLOATING ICE.
From a painting by Ernest Lawson.
Landscapes occupy Mr. Lawson, but he interprets them with the same directness that actuates his brother realists.

Herself,' 'Dray Wara Yow Doo,' 'The Phantom Rickshaw,' 'The Head of the District,' and 'They.'"

Mr. Fabulet has no sympathy with the English critics who have "treated as a reactionary this admirer of the soldier, of war, of property rights, of human energy." Doubtless he sees the Nobel prize very justly awarded. He goes on, concerning the critics just referred to, in this wise:

"They have pretended that his influence would serve only to retard the march of the world. For me his work could never be reactionary nor could it retard the march of the world—a work which approximates so closely the cinematograph and diffuses so widely an acquaintance with mankind, which brings together so many conflicting circumstances, so many types, so many diverse nations! But it all has the hall-mark of good sense. Ah, I know well what the 'intellectuals' carp at! It is because Mr. Kipling lends himself neither to paradox nor to utopianism; it is because he carries no stock of sweetmeats into the prisons; it is because he finds that man was created for action and struggle rather than for enjoyment and laziness.

"For my part, I possess my soul in patience and slowly accumulate translations and volumes of stories; and it has happened to me to receive letters which give me a great deal of satisfaction and furnish me with proof that I am not deceiving myself. Here, for instance, is one, from one of our most distinguished and versatile men, which he sent to me after receiving my last volume of translations:

"'You must know by experience that I very rarely return thanks for the books which are sent to me; but truly I have just tasted too much pleasure, thanks to you, not to shake off for a moment my rôle of silence. This cursed literary freebooter against whom all my teachings bristle up is, all the same, a very interesting and surprizing rascal. A little more and he would be of the Chicago school of journalism. At the precise point where he is about to attain this distinction, with an inconceivable mastery he stops short, and there remains one of the most bewildering literary manifestations of modern times—perhaps the most bewildering of all.'—ANDRÉ GIBÉ.

"In this way I have been led to follow, step by step, the work of Rudyard Kipling. I have not plunged into it all at once; I have absorbed it slowly, and my admiration has grown day by day. And it is only a little while ago that I came to make acquaintance with his verse—the beauty of 'White Horses' and the charm of 'Mandalay'—without hoping ever to be able to translate them."

THE YOUNG INSURGENTS IN ART

THE art world of New York is trying to decide whether a "really national art" is in process of creation among us. This question comes as the result of two exhibitions, one at the National Arts Club and one at the Macbeth galleries, devoted mainly to younger artists whose work is rarely seen at the annual exhibitions. Their pictures impress one with the sense that they "were painted because the artist wanted to paint them," says Mr. Albert Sterner—himself an artist, but not of this group—writing in the New York *Times;* and he adds that "they offer a wholesome contrast to the great mass of mediocre effort shown in most of our exhibitions and which bear the inevitable marks of monotonous commercialism."

The painters are Luks, Henri, Glackens, Davies, Sloan, Shinn, Prendergast, and Lawson. They paint, for the most part, the life they see about them, or the life that they create in their inner consciousness, such as the realistic visions of Luks, Glackens, and Sloan, or the idealistic dreams of Davies. Many of our other painters (according to Giles Egerton, writing in the February *Craftsman*) are "proud to copy a Corot tree or a Velasquez complexion, altho neither the tree nor the complexion expresses anything we have ever remotely thought or experienced, or that ever will have the slightest relation to our own way of thinking or living." Against such things this group of men are rebelling. The painter who paints the life that he thrills in answer to, "puts upon canvas conditions that have developed him into the racial type he is, and in the doing he expresses his own point of view about the conditions." Either America may have an art of her own as the eight young men in the Macbeth galleries believe, continues the writer in *The Craftsman*,

Courtesy of the Macbeth Galleries.

AUTUMN BOWER.
From a painting by Arthur B. Davies.
This artist, unlike the others associated with him, paints an intangible world evolved from his inner consciousness.

or she may copy Burne-Jones ladies and Secessionist landscapes. Of the right to self-expression we read:

"If this high privilege of all nations back through Greece to Assyria and zigzagging down to the cave-dwellers is to be granted

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LAUGHING CHILD.

From a painting by Robert Henri.

A figure- and portrait-painter who is reckoned among the vital forces in this branch of the art of to-day.

to us, then our one hope is in a home-grown art, out of our own soil, as much as our own brand of maidens and roses are. As an encouragement to our artists who associate art only with the Seine, or the Isar, or the Thames, or the fjords, we offer them an endless variety of inspiration at home—the sweet serenity of New England as Tryon paints it; the very last height of nature's elusive wonder as Twachtman felt it where ocean and meadows meet out on the Connecticut shore; vivid East-Side life in New York as George Luks splashes it on canvas, beauty that glows out of shadows, as all beauty in the East Side must; the tragedy and the unquiet of the plains, where a race of noble people are vanishing into history, as Remington and Borglum know the story; the cañon and the desert with their purple mists and golden sands. And Prendergast will give them a lesson on painting children out of doors with such beauty and atmosphere, with such gaiety, with such relation of sunlight to laughter, that they will recognize him as a teacher not to be found in the Latin Quarter. Sloan will show them a phase of sordid existence painted with that sort of fine art which Rembrandt knew long years ago. They will wonder at first at Davies's pictures, but if they study them and get to know them they will by and by feel the color in them as tho it were a chime of bells, and if they continue to wonder they will also ere long understand. Lawson will teach them again that they can't escape beauty anywhere, that it is just thinking straight and seeing clear and using a brush that tells your own story. He will show them all the roar and the confusion and the blare and the somberness that a great city holds, and he likes doing it much better than sketching an Italian landscape or a French cottage in the Provence."

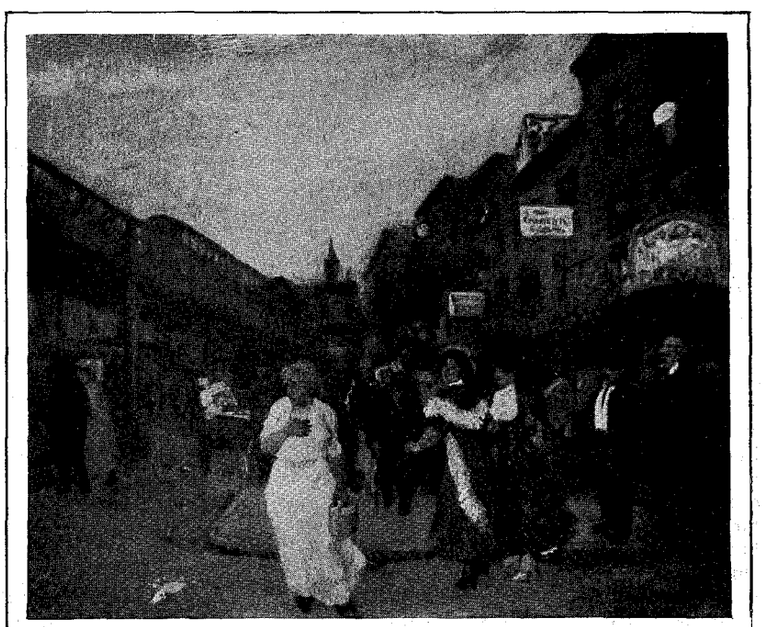
No doubt many visitors will not understand this work, "which has not the passport of 'nice inoffensiveness' written all over it," says Mr. Sterner, "work which is in most instances vigorous and sometimes ugly, but let them remember that Velasquez painted cripples, and Rembrandt immortalized beggars and tramps." There is a particular folly in quarreling with a painter on account of his subject, says Mr. James Huneker in the New York *Sun*. He speaks of the younger men in the following vein:

"We never flout the men who manufacture pictures by copying; their choice is dictated by mercenary reasons; that suffices to exclude them from the pale of criticism. But because we are not catholic in our sympathies why should we dare to tell any one man or group of men what themes they should select? Or that they should paint after the manner of Correggio or Bonnat or Lawrence and Raphael? A criticism and an acute one about the Big Four of the *realisti*, Luks, Henri, Glackens, Lawson (there is no meaning in the order of these names—we are not looking for landslides), is that three of them are trying to paint like Goya. Surely no worse a proceeding than trying to paint like Velasquez, Manet, Chase, Alexander, Monet, Whistler, or Bouguereau. The four are realists, yet no one of the four resembles his fellow. The exuberance and crass power of Luks is not echoed in Henri's sober and solid canvases; Lawson is *sui generis*—you could pick out a Lawson even if it hung in a Parisian autumn salon; while Glackens envisages life with an absolutely different eye from the other three. Luks and Lawson are the colorists of the four; character, psychology, breadth, and subtlety of vision you will find in Henri and Glackens. Henri sounds the broader, calmer, more virile note. If there is any twist of temperament, any corner of a street that is unlike its neighbors, Glackens is the man to catch and depict the variations. His work is more complex, troubled, exasperated than Henri's."

COLLEGIATE BENEFITS FROM THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

THE Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is to be viewed as an educational agency, and not as a charity. So its president, Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, reminds us in its second annual report. In an educational way it is becoming effective in raising the standard of scholarship, for its allowances to retiring college professors, we are told, are not based upon the professor's personal merit—that question being determined by the college itself—but upon the scholarship standing of the institution he represents. The New York *Evening Post*, in commenting upon this phase of its regulation, says:

"The Foundation refuses retiring allowances to professors in institutions which do not require for admission a preparation represented by fourteen 'units' of study. There are, especially in the South and West, many schools, called colleges or universities, whose standards are deplorably low. This shortcoming may be ascribed to a variety of causes: the schools of the community often can not afford an adequate preparation, and the colleges have to take such students as they can get. But frequently there has been a competition for numbers, especially between colleges of rival



SIXTH AVENUE AND THIRTIETH STREET, 1907.

From a painting by John Sloan.

Sloan is producing a record of contemporary street life that aims at seizing its very "form and pressure."

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religious denominations; and in this struggle one easy way to win is to put down the entrance requirements. But the Carnegie Foundation proposes that such competition shall at least not be destructive; that a college shall not consider its fortunes 'as a matter unconnected with the general system of education and without relation to the interests of the whole body of American students.' For example, Dickinson College has within the year been put upon the list of accepted institutions. Its requirements for admission 'were slightly below fourteen units'; but 'these deficiencies were promptly removed by the action of the faculty.' Bates College also 'readily agreed' to raise its requirements. Washington and Lee has been making a 'series of advances covering several years,' and by 1909 it 'will require the full fourteen units.' The Foundation, we may note, does not specify any particular studies, or lay upon the colleges a cast-iron regimen. There may be as wide variation as ever between institutions and between individuals in the same institution. The only point on which the Foundation insists is that a college shall not be a mere high school."

President Pritchett outlines thus the way in which the "pension" is to be viewed:

"The year and a half of experience in the administration of the Foundation has served to make clear at least one principle, namely, that the retiring allowance must come as a right, not as a charity; as a thing earned in the regular course of service, not a courtesy. The establishment of a retiring allowance system upon definite rules under which a professor receives his retired pay through his college in due course can not fail to strengthen the teacher's profession enormously. The administration of this fund as a charity would in the long run be equally sure to harm rather than help the teacher and the cause of education.

"The true task of this board is not to pass upon the merits of individuals, but of colleges; to decide upon such educational standards as seem fair and wise, and then to proceed to admit to the system of retiring allowances such institutions as, complying with these standards, come within the provisions of the charter and the deed of gift. To do this involves a study of the educational situation in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. The first step toward such a study is the bringing together of the facts themselves concerning these institutions, such as their method of government, their denominational relations, the value of each institution as a center of intellectual and moral influence, their financial resources, and, most important of all, their academic standards of work. In a word, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching must be first an educational agency before it can act wisely in awarding retiring allowances."

Another problem that has been handled by the Foundation is that of sectarian control. This has proved difficult because the ties between colleges and sects are so various. Upon this point *The Evening Post* says editorially:

"The commonest form seems to be a charter provision that the trustees, or a fixt proportion of them, shall belong to a certain sect or to a group of sects—say, the Evangelical. In some cases the trustees may belong to any, or no, denomination, but the choice of trustees rests with a sectarian body. For example, the trustees of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., are elected by members of the Baptist Education Society of Kentucky; and one-fourth of the trustees of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., are elected by Methodist conferences in New York and New England. Institutions subject to such sectarian control, direct or indirect, are not admitted to the benefits of the Foundation. And rightly, we believe; for tho the college may be liberal in temper, yet so long as it maintains a legal connection with a denomination for the sake of securing financial aid or more students, it is in so far forth sectarian. It can not eat its cake and have it too. On the other hand, there are colleges—like Princeton and Yale—whose relationship with a sect 'is one of tradition and sympathy, and the Foundation is not concerned with the fact that a given college was founded under the auspices of a religious organization, or that it retains today a sympathetic relation with it.' To avoid misunderstandings, however, the Foundation asks that when these colleges are entered in church year-books, they appear in a list apart from the 'official' under the following heading:

"'The following institutions are not connected with the —— church by any legal ties, nor are they subject to its control. Their history, however, and associations with the life and work of the church are such as to justify our earnest co-operation with them.'"

THE ARTIST'S RIGHT TO CRITICIZE HIS CRITICS

CRITICISM which is banned as "conservative" and the "enemy of progress" has a word said in its behalf by Bruno Meyer, the German art critic. Such criticism, he declares, writing in *Nörd und Süd* (Berlin), when adverse to an innovating art creation, is quite as likely to result from the fault of the innovation. "The unprecedented," he observes, "is not necessarily the higher, nor the lasting." His words are taken as in effect a reply to certain allegations made by the composer Richard Strauss in the periodical he edits called *Morgen* (Berlin). In that journal Strauss asserted that his opera "Salome" had called into existence a "party of progress" and a "party of reaction." The latter he characterized as composed of "hark-backers," "seniles," "pedants," and "prigs." They were charged, among other things, with being afflicted with a "lack of understanding," with "incapacity, laziness, or self-interest." Hence the reply of Mr. Meyer, who attempts to show that true progress is really achieved by the conservatives. He says:

"At all times and in all arts there have been false paths from which a return to the true progress of art has been made only after disastrous wanderings. The usual error of those artists who at essential points of their work depart from all precedent is that of assuming that their differences are proof positive of progress, of an evolution upward. They imagine that they are about to open up new roads to peerless achievement. Quite the contrary is really the case, for it is always a hundred to one that the new, unique, independent elements introduced into art are in the most favorable cases only mannerisms, while in the least favorable they are but feats of strength, one might almost say sensationalisms. . . . The maddest 'reactionists' honestly wish to see 'everything great' succeed; but they want only the 'great,' not everything new and unheard of. . . ."

Respecting Strauss's onslaught upon his critics, the writer observes that the artist who assumes to criticize his critics should understand that he must take a new point of view, one that is critical and not creative. As a critic, we are told, the artist becomes accountable to laws that have in a measure scientific formulation; he must abandon the lawlessness of the creative impulse. His power as an artist may be a positive weakness in him as a critic. The writer adds:

"As in criticism a one-sided standpoint and a general antagonistic attitude toward art creations are declared to be narrow and prejudiced by every thoughtful person fitted to think scientifically, just so unsatisfactory and irresponsible is the artist's criticism of criticism when he tries to attack the qualifications of art criticism in general and so cut the ground from under it, without distinguishing between the good and bad of its performances."

Novel works of art, the writer urges, can not, as a rule, expect immediate general acceptance and comprehension. To obtain these requires in the artist a very high order of creative power and an unusual agreement with the prevailing frame of mind, perhaps even with the desire pervading the masses of the artist's contemporaries. The fault of the moderns—in music as in graphic art—is simply that of demanding recognition for a whole "tendency"; whereas each of the new creations must be judged on its own merits, regardless of the tendency. The greatest masters of all time have been so treated. We quote further:

"The art-loving, cultivated public, the majority of whom are among those Strauss calls 'reactionaries,' are less prejudiced and even better informed than the creative artists. Who among the latter would venture to compare himself to the cultivated laity, as regards general culture and knowledge of nature and the works of *all* the arts? And who among them—without exception—is not more a partizan than any layman? . . . I incline in general to tax a great, indeed the greatest, part of the devotion and enthusiasm for modern art creations with an excessive predilection for progress."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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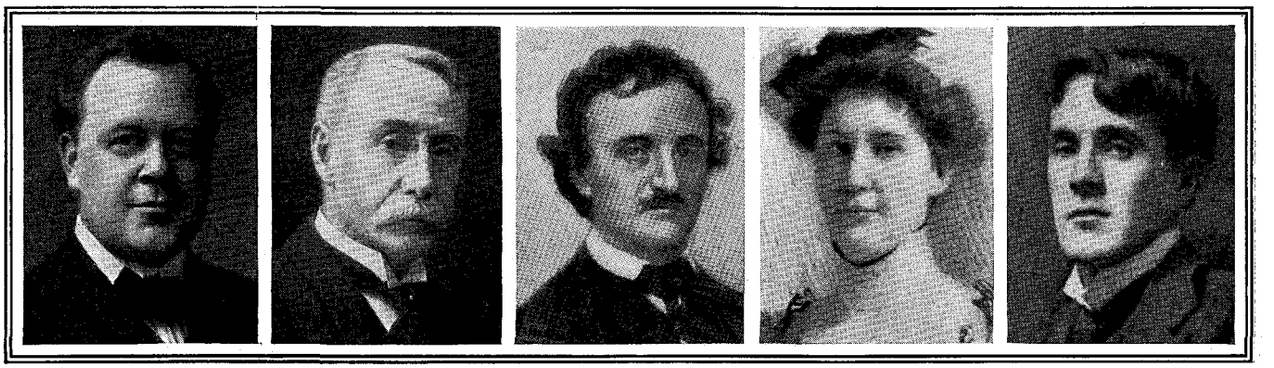

SMITH ELY JELLIFFE. JAMES M. LUDLOW. EDGAR A. POE. CAROLYN WELLS. ROBERT W. WOOD.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Atherton, Gertrude. Ancestors. 12mo, pp. 709. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Gertrude Atherton has long been known as a novelist of ideas. If she were less a novelist and more a preacher, she would be writing purpose novels. As she pours forth her ideas, however, through the lips of her characters, her present book, at least, might be defined as a novel of theories. The effect of heredity and of environment on human character is the basic theory of "Ancestors."

Isabel Otis, a Californian of English and Spanish descent, is the daughter of a brilliant failure. Her mother has been a comparative cipher. From the time of her mother's death, Isabel spent her life as the attendant of her father, who was a dipsomaniac. Father and daughter dwelt on a ranch which yielded them a handsome income. They commanded also other sources of income. The father's death leaves Isabel free to her own designs. She makes a European tour. To finish her *Wanderjahr*, she buys a plenty of Paris frocks, and crosses the Channel to visit Victoria Gwynne, an English noblewoman to whom she is distantly related.

Lady Gwynne's son, John Elton Gwynne, is a stormy petrel in English politics. He is dazzling in youth, brilliancy, and triumph. Unfortunately he is a Liberal. By tradition and antecedents he should be a Conservative. He is very much in love with Julia Kaye, a climber, who has climbed very high in London society. Through a double tragedy Elton Gwynne finds himself suddenly thrust into the peerage. His career as a Liberal politician is blocked. Worse, he has the title and insufficient income to maintain it. He finally determines to seek a new career in the United States. Julia Kaye breaks their engagement; and Gwynne, dropping his title, follows Isabel Otis to California.

It may be seen from this outline of the first third of the book that Mrs. Atherton's material is copious and stirring. The movement of the story is brisk. The thoughtful passages that teem in the dialog and in the author's direct observations unfailingly stimulate reflection. The characters are all drawn with the bold, free stroke habitual to the author.

Comstock, Harriet T. Janet of the Dunes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Dale, Edmund. National Life and Character in the Mirror of Early English Literature. 8vo, pp. xiii–337. Cambridge: The University Press.

Dunmore, Walter T. Ship Subsidies: An Economic Study of the Policy of Subsidizing Merchant Marines. 12mo, pp. xviii–119. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Gallizier, Nathan. The Sorceress of Rome. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–463. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Gates, Eleanor. Cupid: The Cow-Punch. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: McClure Co.

Gosse, Edmund. Henrik Ibsen. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Grasset, Joseph. The Semi-Insane and the Semi-Responsible (Demifous et Demiresponsables). Authorized American Edition. Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 415. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $2.50 net.

One of the most important results of modern scientific investigation is the new light that is being thrown upon the nature of mental disease and crime. Men's attitude toward all those aberrations of life and conduct described by such terms as immorality, vice, crime, idiocy, imbecility, and insanity is being rapidly and radically changed. Lombroso was the first to emphasize the relationship of all these abnormalities, and to point out their interconnections with organic defects. However exaggerated or mistaken some of Lombroso's views may be, he has pioneered a new type of criminology, which in the hands of more cautious and more thoroughly trained disciples is destined to revolutionize the treatment of criminals. A book which reflects this new attitude toward crime is Grasset's.

It attempts a more exact classification than usual of the mentally diseased, more particularly as affecting the treatment of criminals. In the words of the author, its "object is to demonstrate that to this burning question [Should the accused be punished, or should he be treated as a sick man?] the magistrate, assisted by the physician, may make three different replies according to the case in hand: (1) The accused criminal is entirely responsible; he has normal psychic neurons, therefore he ought only to be punished and put in prison. (2) The accused criminal is entirely irresponsible; his psychic neurons are wholly diseased, therefore he ought only to be treated and placed in a hospital. (3) The accused criminal has attenuated responsibility; his psychic neurons are not normal but are partially diseased, therefore he ought to be both punished and treated. He should he placed successively in a prison and in a hospital."

This third class, the borderland type, is discust at great length, and with a wealth of illustrations from history, as well as with arguments based upon the author's own extensive experience as a professor of clinical medicine at the University of Montpellier. Examples coming under this head in our own country would be Booth, Guiteau, and Czolgosch. Undoubtedly such criminals as Marie Barberi and Harry K. Thaw would also fall into this class of the semi-responsible. The value of such a classification is unquestionable. It removes the necessity of forcing all criminals into the two classes, responsible and irresponsible, and thus offers a solution of many troublesome problems connected with criminal prosecution. It suggests a rational and human disposition of the half-responsible type of offenders.

The most interesting and vital problem raised by Grasset, however, is not the responsibility of society in judging its criminals. It is rather the responsibility in preventing the increase of its semi-insane and semi-responsible types, which so largely augment the number of its criminals. Under the head of Social Prophylaxis Grasset discusses the following means of prevention:

1. The medical supervision of marriage. Here not legislative intervention is recommended, but rather the cultivation of a general social attitude that will induce the families of two people about to marry to "invite a conference of their physicians, binding them to professional secrecy and promising to accept and carry out their dictum without demanding and without knowing the motives of their judgment.'

2. Medical supervision of the bringing up of children of doubtful mental balance. Here again medical supervision would be simply advisory, and would work in connection with parental control. It would be especially extended to the critical periods of development, and would concern itself with both physical, intellectual, and moral conditions.

3. The choice of an occupation that would place a minimum strain upon defective nervous constitutions, and give a healthful outlet for the energy and interests of the individual. Here the responsibility would fall upon parents, physicians, and the individuals themselves, who should be properly instructed and warned.

The work as a whole raises many large and difficult questions. Its main thesis, however, is a thoroughly defensible one, in the light of modern science. It is an indication of a point of view, and a method of approach to all problems growing out of mental and moral aberrations which are certain to command increasing attention and respect.

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Grenfell, Bernard P., and **Hunt,** Arthur S. [Translation and Commentary by.] Fragment of an Uncanonical Gospel from Oxyrrhynchus. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 22. London: Oxford University Press.

Head, F. W. The Fallen Stuarts. 12mo, pp. xi–356. Cambridge: The University Press.

Herford, Oliver. The Astonishing Tale of a Pen-and-Ink Puppet, or The Genteel Art of Illustrating. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Hobbs, William Herbert. Earthquakes: An Introduction to Seismic Geology. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxx–336. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Hoyle, Edmond. Hoyle's Games Revised, Enlarged, and Brought up to Date. 12mo, pp. xiv–412. New York: The McClure Co.

Houston, Edwin J., Ph. D. The Boy Electrician, or The Secret Society of the Jolly Philosophers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Howard, Oliver Otis, Autobiography of. In two volumes. The Baker and Taylor Co. $5 net.

The tale of the War of Secession has been so often and so well told that as a contribution to mere war literature this book cannot have great claims to recognition. But in the hands of a practised writer like General Howard any subject may be expected to present a new interest. And indeed it may be truly said of these volumes that they are highly interesting. In the first place the work is autobiographical and reveals an attractive and elevated personality. While democracy scarcely less than Socialism discountenances the excessive militarism of the old monarchies, the American soldier has always been alive to the necessity, and even to the glory, of his profession. General Howard is a typical American soldier, and as he reveals himself in these pages the reader feels that the great war in which he played a part takes on, as it were, a sort of personal character. Without at all exaggerating the doings or feelings of himself, it is natural that he is the principal figure in the scene, which seems to lie behind him, like the cannon, the marching squadrons, and the smoke-loaded sky which painters of the Georgian era would set as a background to their red-coated portraits. Another element which makes the work interesting is the anecdotic character which prevails throughout. General Howard tells many stories which illustrate both the horror and the nobility of war. This is a book to dip into as we dip into Pepys or Evelyn. Even the great length of the autobiography is precluded from tediousness by the multitude of good things with which it abounds.

Kingsley, Charles. My Winter Garden. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 57. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Kirkup, Thomas. An Inquiry into Socialism. 12mo, pp. vi–216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40 net.

Krusi, Hermann. Recollections of My Life. Arranged and edited by Elizabeth Sheldon Alling. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–439. New York: The Grafton Press. $2.50 net.

Lang, Andrew. Tales of Troy and Greece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–302. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Lanier, Sidney. Hymns of the Marshes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–59. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

Lewis, Charlton M. The Genesis of Hamlet. 12mo, pp. vi–133. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Lloyd, Henry Demarest. A Sovereign People: A Study of Swiss Democracy. Edited by John A. Hobson. 12mo, pp. xvi–273. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

London, Jack. The Road. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Lucas, St. John, Chosen by. "The Oxford Book of French Verse." (XIIIth Century–XIXth Century.) 16mo, pp. xxxiv–491. New York: Oxford University Press.

Ludlow, James M. Jesse ben David: A Shepherd of Bethlehem. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 131. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Mahan, Captain A. T. Some Neglected Aspects of War. Together with The Power that Makes for Peace, by Henry S. Pritchett, and The Capture of Private Proverty at Sea, by Julian S. Corbett. 12mo, pp. xxii–193. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Mason, A. E. W. The Broken Road. 12mo, pp. vi–419. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

McIntyre, John T. With Fighting Jack Barry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Merritt, Albert N. Federal Regulation of Railway Rates. 12mo, pp. xii–240. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Metcalf, Edwin Style. A Volume of Essays and Poems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Miles, George Henry. A Review of Hamlet. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vii–235. Christine, A Troubadour's Song, The Sleep of Mary, Amin. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. x–192. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Each $1 net.

Mills, Weymer Jay. The Van Rensselaers of Old Manhattan. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. The Great Secret. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Paine, Ralph D. The Romance of an Old-Time Shipmaster. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.25 net.

Parker, Thomas Valentine, Ph.D. The Cherokee Indians, with special reference to their relations with the United States Government. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–116. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25 net.

Phillips, Stephen. New Poems. 12mo, pp. viii–158. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25 net.

Platt, Dan Fellows. Through Italy with Car and Camera. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii–486. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

Porter, Gene Stratton. At the Foot of the Rainbow. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

Putnam, George Palmer, Compiled by. Tabular Views of Universal History. A series of Chronological Tables presenting, in parallel columns, a record of the more Noteworthy Events in the History of the World from the Earliest Times down to 1907, and continued to date by Lynds E. Jones and Simeon Strunsky. 8vo, pp. v–313. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Putnam's Monthly and The Critic: A Magazine of Literature, Art, and Life. Volume I. October, 1906–March, 1907. Volume II. April–September, 1907. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 768, 768. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Rees, Arthur Dougherty. Columbus: A Drama. With Introduction and Notes. 12mo, pp. 125. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co.

Schauffler, Robert Haven, Edited by. Christmas: Its Origin, Celebration, and Significance as Related in Prose and Verse. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $1 net.

Singleton, Esther, Collected and Edited by. Historic Landmarks of America, as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–305. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

Von Hutton, Bettina. The Halo. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Wells, Carolyn. A Vers de Société Anthology. 16mo, pp. xxvii–357. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and **Smith,** Nora Archibald, Edited by. Magic Casements: A Second Fairy Book. 12mo, pp. x–477. New York: The McClure Co.

Ward, A. W., and **Waller,** A. R. The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. I. From the Beginnings to the Cycles of Romance. 8vo, pp. 561. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

The series of fourteen volumes of which this is the first is intended to handle English literature with the same sort of exhaustive treatment as Murray's Dictionary represents with regard to the English language. Now that the study of the Greek and Roman classics is dying out in England, scholars have largely concentrated their attention on the origin, character, and development of the English tongue and the poetry, history, and romance to which it has furnished the vehicle. We must look upon the present work as the first-fruits, albeit ripe and perfect, of the new school of English scholarship, and we welcome the present volume as a splendid specimen of taste, learning, and research in this department. As an earnest of what is yet to come its contents are remarkable. It begins with the first settlement of the Angles on British soil and the supplanting of Roman influences by the stalwart Teutons and their gleemen. Runes and manuscripts of Scandinavian or Irish origin are next discust, until we come to Beowulf; thence to Gildas and Alfred and onward till we touch the threshold of an era which ushered in Chaucer.

We have called the work exhaustive because it treats not only of the few great names which are found in ordinary handbooks, but also introduces the secondary writers who add so much to the richness of a literary period. The interchange of influence between English and Continental writers is duly dwelt upon, and the beginnings of that vast volume of insular literature which is unique in European history have never been so carefully, accurately, and completely investigated and expounded. The Cambridge History of English Literature will comprise an account of all writers and their works from the time of the vikings to the end of the Victorian era. In turning over the pages of this first instalment of a definitive work we feel compelled to draw attention to the fact that every single division of the history has been written by a specialist, and that the first scholars of America as well as of England are engaged on its completion.

Weiss, Susan Archer. The Home Life of Poe. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

Many lives of Poe have been written, but all are by men. He has not been fortunate in them, at least in so far as judgments of his character are concerned. Even Woodberry, whose life, in a critical sense, is unquestionably the best, deals with the poet's character in severe terms. Mrs. Weiss quotes a distinguished Southern lawyer, whose mind was discriminating, as having said of Poe that he was "of the kind whom men envy and calumniate and women adore." The remark suggests that Poe should long since have had a woman for biographer.

Mrs. Weiss's volume does not aspire to be in any strict sense a biography; in fact, she distinctly disclaims having attempted to write one. It is confined strictly to topics embraced in its title, and thus is made to deal with the social and domestic surroundings amid which Poe lived, worked, and suffered. But the author makes a distinct contribution to an understanding of Poe as a man. No future historian of American literature can neglect it or is likely to do so.

Mrs. Weiss does not aim to whitewash any one. Her interest is that of a truth-seeker. One feels this from the first page to the last. She knew Poe in his last years, her home having been in Richmond, and she has been well acquainted with many other persons who knew him and were familiar with the circumstances of his private life. The sympathies which belong to her as a woman are held in restraint by unusual clearness of insight and soundness of understanding. While she nowhere impresses one as having sought to rehabilitate Poe's character, the volume at the same time materially serves a purpose in that direction.

As to Poe's habits in drinking she makes it more clear than has any other writer that drinking was not with him by any means an habitual custom. He had the misfortune to possess, as some one, quoted by Mrs. Weiss, has remarked, "The weakest head of any man I ever knew," but his indulgences were occasional rather

(Continued on page 238)

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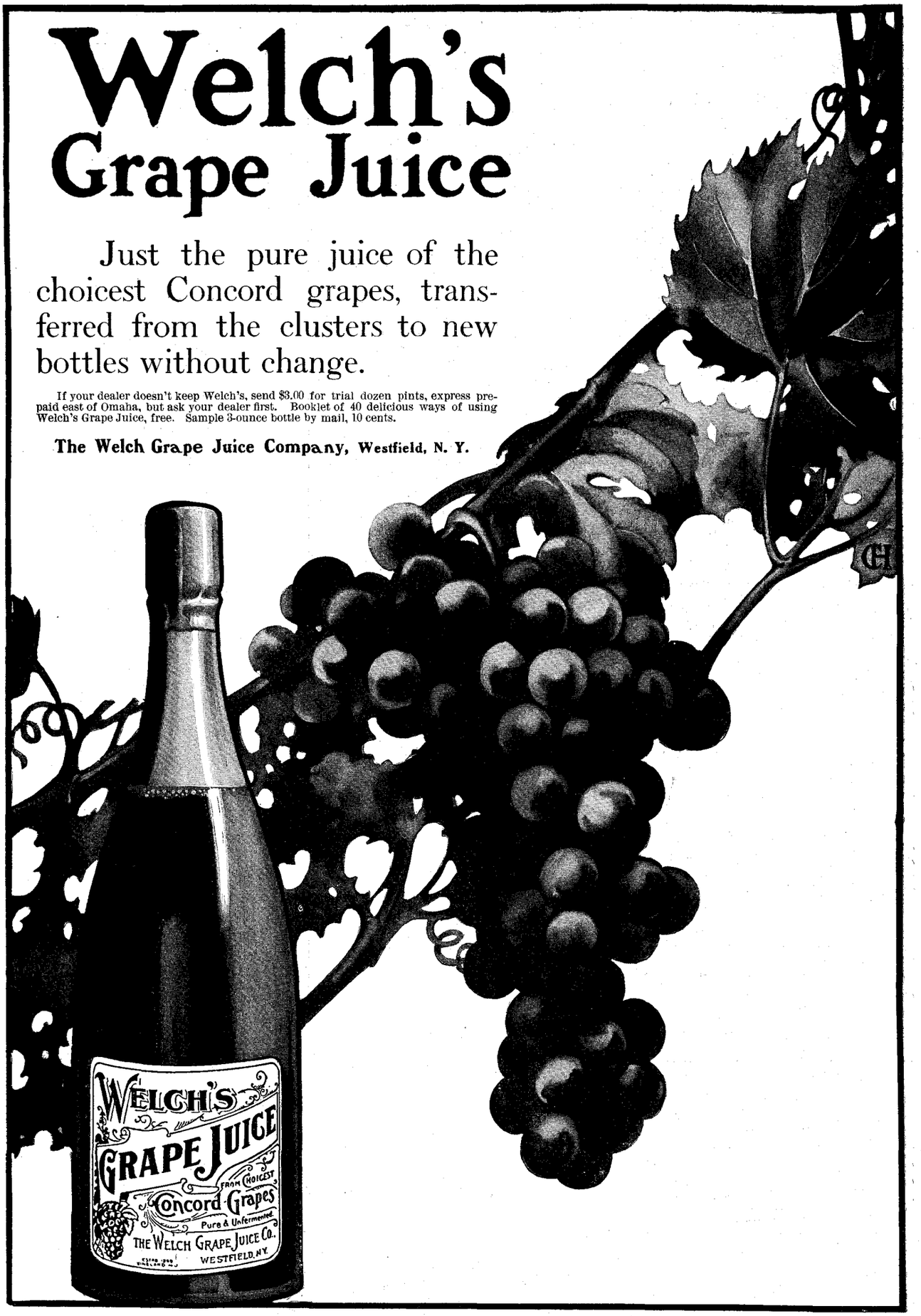

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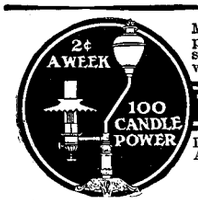

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than habitual, and he had the further misfortune in early life to live with people with whom drinking was an every-day affair. Mrs. Weiss makes the striking statement that during his last visit to Richmond, when he contemplated marriage with Mrs. Shelton, he had "declined twenty-four invitations to take a julep," before at last he yielded to an insistent friend and suffered the consequences. The refinement of the man's nature, his distinction of manner, and a certain exclusiveness of bearing which imprest most observers, and notably imprest women, are insisted upon.

The special point made by Mrs. Weiss, however, and one which, we believe, no other writer has made before, is that Poe's marriage had an unfortunate influence upon his whole career. She does not mean that it was an unhappy marriage; on the contrary, Poe was devoted to his wife, and she to him, this devotion existing also between Poe and his mother-in-law; but the woman whom he married was a mere child of only twelve or thirteen years when the marriage occurred, and altho she lived until twenty-four, she always remained a child.

While Poe seems never to have realized what he failed to get on the score of real companionship, Mrs. Weiss insists that his character was such that a woman of stronger personality and more robust mind, one who, in fact, might have led and steadied him, ought to have been his wife, rather than Virginia Clemm, who "retained to the last the shy sweetness and simplicity of childhood." Mrs. Weiss says Virginia's mother deliberately made the match, and that among those who had known the family with anything like intimacy a general prejudice existed against her on this account. Mrs. Clemm "possest over Poe, who was her nephew, then and always, the influence and authority of a strong and determined will over a very weak one." In her concluding chapter Mrs. Weiss says the dominant trait of Poe's character was "weakness of will." But he was not by nature "inclined to evil, but the contrary."

The one impression which survives a reading of Mrs. Weiss's book is not unlike that which most discriminating readers have derived from other lives of Poe. This is that Poe was quite as much sinned against as sinning, and that the strangely contrasting, conflicting, and distorting circumstances of his life had everything to do with his moral failures.

"For doubt and darkness o'er thy head
Forever waved their condor wings."

Wood, Robert W. How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers. Valentine Edition. 18mo. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

The author of this clever little skit, of which three or four editions have been called for this winter, is a professor in Johns Hopkins. Before the book was published he was already credited with a treatise on "The Fluorescence and Magnetic Rotation Spectra of Sodium Vapor and their Analysis." How far apart the two works are may be gathered from a passage taken out of the first named:

Very few can tell the toucan
From the pecan—here's a new plan!
To take the toucan from the tree
Requires immense agil-i-tee,
While any one can pick with ease
The pecans from the pecan-trees:
It's such an easy thing to do
That even the toucan he can, too.

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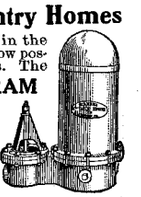

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No sick and weary famine town looks sadly up to these
No gilded dome reflects the sun on eyes with sunlight blind,
Or sinks from sight, when day is done, while death steals up behind.

The temples of the Westland gleam as gleam the Eastern spires,
But wear the colors of a dream, the sunset's tender fires.
The gilt upon their shining towers is like the rainbow's glow;
It changes with the changing hours, while sunsets come and go.

And never in the Orient such pillars rise as these;
Such beauties never there are blent in wall and roof and frieze—
For never by the ancient shore where gilt pagodas rise
Upon emblazoned temples pour such lights of paradise.

The temples of the Westland lift their pillars to the sky
While ships of vapor slowly drift in stately splendor by.
The temples of the Westland rise from out the Westland soil,
Reared not by skill of weeping eyes or hopeless hands of toil.

O temples of the East, your gods much tribute have required—
The birth and life and death of clods, to rear you many-spired.
The temples of the West were made by neither toil nor pelf—
The God who dwells within their shade has builded them Himself.

Ring out, you bells of temples East; you call me less than these
That spread their sweet communion feast beneath the Westward trees.
Ring forth upon the sultry air when dying day is dim;

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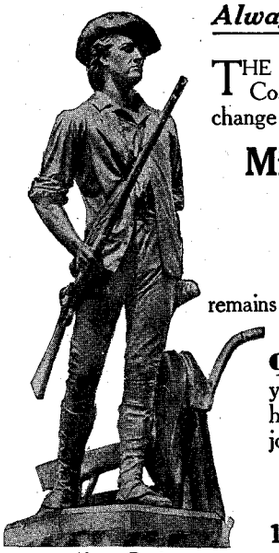

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The Red Band Package

The finest selected Codfish carefully prepared by a process which retains all the natural fiber and flavor of the fish. A clean, pure, wholesome food.

Send postal for our new Recipe Book—It's free

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS, 474 Greenwich Street, New York

20 Brilliant Shines

A trial jar sent on receipt of a dealer's name who does not carry it, and 10 cents in silver or stamps.

10c

Two shines for one cent.
Have your shine when you want it—how you want it.
Save your time, temper and money by always having handy an opal glass, screw-top box of

"Eagle Brand" Shoe Cream

Best polish for black or russet leather.
It gives a quick, lasting, dazzling lustre.
Made from pure wax and oil—not a drop of acid or turpentine.
It renders the shoe soft, pliable and comfortable—acts as a preservative for the leather.
Your dime back if you say it's not the best polish you ever used.
Regular size box 25c—enough for 80 shines.
If you send us the name of a dealer who cannot supply you—with 10 cents.

The American Shoe Polish Company, 220 N. Franklin St., Chicago

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A
Delicious Chocolate
BAKER'S
Caracas Sweet

A pure, wholesome and sustaining article of food.

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WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780

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50 HIGHEST AWARDS in Europe and America

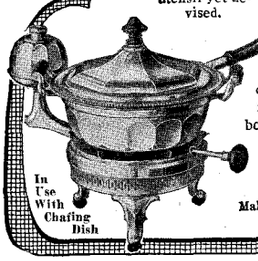
Cooks Anything

that a gas range can cook, but is far more convenient and economical. You can prepare as complete a dinner on the dining table as can be prepared in the kitchen on a gas range. The

Manning-Bowman
(Denatured)
Alcohol Gas Stove
(Patents Pending)

makes its own gas from denatured or other alcohol. Burns with a hot, blue flame. No smoke—no odor. Made with single and double burners. Beautifully nickeled.

Manning-Bowman Chafing Dishes are especially adapted for use on alcohol gas stoves. Provided with "Ivory" Enameled Food Pan when specified. The cleanest and most durable cooking utensil yet devised.



At leading dealers. Write for descriptive booklet "BB-3"

MANNING-BOWMAN & CO., MERIDEN, CONN.
Makers of "Eclipse" Bread Mixers.

I hear another call to prayer—the forest's mighty hymn.

I stand before an open door, a temple in the West.
I hear the music on the shore of waves that sink to rest.
Above me mount the Westland firs; their incense rises pure.
O gilded Eastward sepulchers, my soul you can not lure.

—*The American Lumberman* (Chicago).

In the Cool of the Evening.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

I.

In the cool of the evening, when the low sweet whispers waken,
When the laborers turn them homeward, and the weary have their will,
When the censers of the roses o'er the forest-aisles are shaken,
Is it but the wind that cometh o'er the far green hill?

II.

For they say 'tis but the sunset winds that wander through the heather,
Rustle all the meadow-grass and bend the dewy fern;
They say 'tis but the winds that bow the reeds in prayer together,
And fill the shaken pools with fire along the shadowy burn.

III.

In the beauty of the twilight, in the Garden that He loveth,
They have veiled His lovely vesture with the darkness of a name!
Through His Garden, through His Garden it is but the wind that moveth,
No more; but O, the miracle, the miracle is the same!

IV.

In the cool of the evening, when the sky is an old story
Slowly dying, but remembered, ay, and loved with passion still,
Hush! . . . the fringes of His garment, in the fading golden glory,
Softly rustling as He cometh o'er the far green hill.

—*The Nation* (London).

The Builders.

BY EVELYN GUNN.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the cañon's brink,
To the men that bind the roadbed fast,
To the men that grade and the men that blast,
I raise my glass and drink.

Theirs the great Endeavor and the deed of high Emprize;
For they fight their fight with naked hands,
'Gainst forest swamps and shifting sands
And the fury of the skies.

To the builders who have fallen, whose graves mark out the line;
To the blind who nevermore may see,
To the maimed and halt in their misery,
In silence drink your wine.

For them no crashing volleys or roll of muffled drums,
Only the roar of the great rock-blast
Is their requiem-song when the day is past,
And the final darkness comes.

FLEISCHMANN'S
COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL

The Seal and The Name

This is the seal that promises goodness and wholesomeness in confectionery of all kinds.

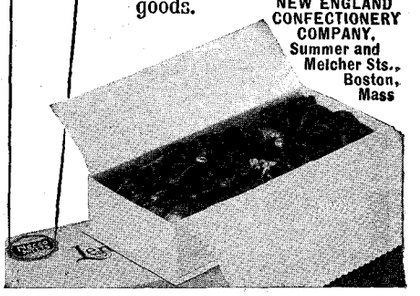
Necco Sweets is the name to remember and ask for.

As an example try a box of

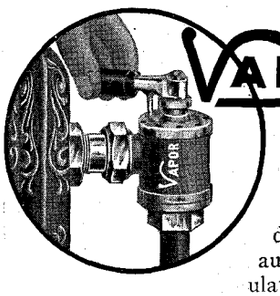
Lenox Chocolates

one of 500 kinds made and sold under the seal of Necco Sweets. You will also find the simpler confections for the children among the Necco Sweets—for their health as well as their pleasure remember the name—look for the seal. At all dealers who sell high-grade goods.

Look for the seal on every box



NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY COMPANY, Summer and Melcher Sts., Boston, Mass



Control of heat, at the radiator, and dependable automatic regulation of boiler, are the distinctive features of The Broomell

Vapor System of Heating

—an improvement on both steam and hot water.

Marvelous capacity to meet all weather changes and maintain an evenly comfortable temperature, whether the days are mild or bitter.

Just heat: no water, no pressure, no pounding, no air valves; no bother and worry. Almost perfection.

Book on heating, free

Vapor Heating Company
Broomell's-patent Vapor System
125 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia

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To the engineers, the wizards, whose word brooks no delay;
Hearing, the sleeping glens awake,
The snow-plumed hills obeisance make,
And lo, the Open Way!

For them no flaring banners when a bitter fight is won;
No cheering thousands in the street
Their gallant heroes ever greet,
Tho dauntless deeds be done.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the cañon's brink,
To the men that bind the roadbed fast,
To the high and low, the first and last,
I raise my glass and drink.
—*Canadian Magazine* (February).

POEMS BY FRANCIS THOMPSON.

The following poems, contributed to the October, 1895, and June, 1896, numbers of *The Catholic World* by Francis Thompson, are republished in the February number of that magazine at the request of many readers.

Rejected Lovers.

Poeta.

I have loved women—they have paid my pains!
I have loved nature—rather clasp the sea!
I have loved children—look not there for gains:
I have loved much, but I have loved not Thee.
And yet when all these loves were loved and proved,
None have loved me but Thou, divine Unloved!

Christus.

Thou ask'st; I ask, and have not at thy hand.
All ways hast sought, and hast thou found no way?
Ah, child! and dost thou yet not understand,
And in thine own beholdest not My case?
O little love! does no man pity thee?
Lo, it is writ that none has pity on Me!

GOT MAD

When Told That Coffee Hurt Him.

One of the evidences that coffee is injurious to the nervous system is the fact that many persons who are addicted to its use grow wrathy when the suggestion is made that coffee causes them to "flare up" so easily.

A doctor writes:—

"Coffee three times a day—I thought I could not get along without it. I was never well, prone to get excited and often trembled, but any suggestion that coffee was not good for me made me furious.

"I noticed the tendency to become excited was growing on me. My hands and feet were cold, fingers looked shriveled, liver inactive, constipated, coated tongue, bad breath and general lower vitality. (A perfect picture of caffeine poisoning.)

"A friend strongly advised me to give up coffee and use Postum, so I tried the change a few weeks and found a marked improvement in temper, nerves and general condition. I felt so firm that I thought I could go back to coffee. Three times I tried it, but always had to quit coffee and return to Postum.

"Being a physician with a large practice and plenty of experience, it was hard for me to believe that coffee could have such a profound effect on my system. Perhaps my fondness for the beverage made me loath to admit its ill effects.

"For several years now I have ordered hundreds of patients to quit coffee and have prescribed Postum instead with good results to the patients and more prompt response to my medicines." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Rub out, to-night, the wrinkles of today

"Comparisons may be odious—but they are human."

No one can avoid noting the contrast between the fresh, natural beauty of the woman who takes care of her complexion, and the sallowness, wrinkles and lines due to facial neglect. Yet any woman may regain and retain her natural beauty indefinitely by the simple use of the natural beautifier, Pompeian Massage Cream, the largest selling face cream in the world; some 10,000 jars being made and sold daily.

Pompeian Massage Cream

GIVES A CLEAR, FRESH, VELVETY SKIN

Wrinkles and crow's-feet are driven away. Sallowness vanishes, angles are rounded out and double-chins reduced by its use. Thus the clear, fresh complexion, the smooth skin and the curves of cheek and chin that go with youth, may be retained past middle age by the woman who has found what Pompeian Massage Cream will do. This is not a "cold" or "grease" cream. The latter have their uses, yet they can never do the work of a massage cream like Pompeian. Grease creams fill the pores. Pompeian Massage Cream cleanses them by taking out all foreign matter that causes blackheads, sallowness, shiny complexions, etc.

SPECIAL TRIAL JAR SENT FOR 10 CENTS in stamps or coin. This size is not sold in stores. With it we also send our illustrated book on Facial Massage, an invaluable guide for the proper care of the skin. 50c. or $1.00 a jar, sent *postpaid to any part of the world, on receipt of price.* if your dealer hasn't it.

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO.
15 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Pompeian Massage Soap is appreciated by all who are particular in regard to the quality of the soap they use. For sale by all dealers—25 cents a cake; box of 3 cakes, 60 cents.

CUT OUT ALONG DOTTED LINE OR SEND POSTAL

Pompeian Mfg. Co.
15 Prospect St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find 10 cents. Please send me one copy of your book on facial massage and a sample jar of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Gas Convenience Kerosene Economy and a Better Light Than Either

USE IT 30 DAYS IN YOUR OWN HOME

The Angle Lamp

"I HAVE ANGLE LAMPS IN EVERY ROOM in the 'house," writes Mr. W. D. Manross, Vineyard Haven, Mass. It is the most satisfactory system that I have yet tried, and I have used gas, electricity, gasoline and acetylene. I nearly lost my eyesight a few years ago studying by electric light. THIS IS THE FIRST SATISFACTORY LIGHT to read by I have found since. The lamps are greatly admired by every one who comes in.

The Angle Lamp is not an improvement on the old style lamp, but an entirely new principle of oil lighting, which has made common kerosene (or coal oil) the most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasoline, or acetylene yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity.

The Angle Lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG "47" and our proposition for a

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Just write for our free catalog "47" fully describing The Angle Lamp and listing 32 varieties from $2.00 up. And we'll send you our 32-page book free, with the trial proposition. Lighting is an important matter, Reader; this is a case where the best is by far the cheapest; we suggest that you "do it now."

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 159-161 West 24th Street, New York

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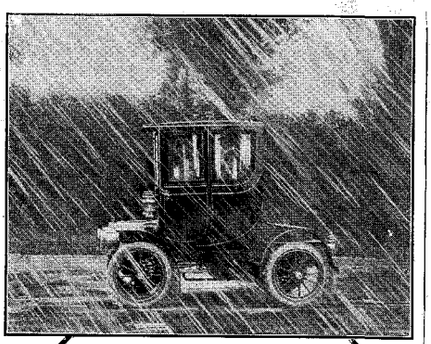


Rain or Shine, it's all the same in a Cadillac Coupe

Price F. O. B. Detroit **$1350** Including three Oil Lamps and Horn

The Ideal Physician's Car
The Ideal Shopping Car
The Ideal Opera Car

The IDEAL CAR for any purpose where a two-passenger enclosed motor vehicle is desired.

The Cadillac Coupe comprises our regular single cylinder chassis with enclosed body. It is suitable for every day in the year, warm or cold, rain or shine, mud or snow; for city streets or country roads. In cold or inclement weather the occupants are almost as well and comfortably housed as they would be at their own fireside. In pleasant weather the front and rear windows may be lowered and the side windows opened, permitting ample air circulation.

The coupe body may be removed and our runabout or four-passenger body substituted for summer use if desired. This

CADILLAC

with its gasoline motor has many advantages over cars using other motive power. There are no noxious odors from gases. There is no waiting for the storage of power; you can replenish the tank with gasoline almost any place and be on your way in a few minutes.

The Cadillac Coupe is luxuriously upholstered and trimmed and richly finished both inside and out. It has every mark of dignity and refinement. It has all the single cylinder Cadillac characteristics of durability, constancy and dependability and is by far the least expensive enclosed car to operate and maintain.

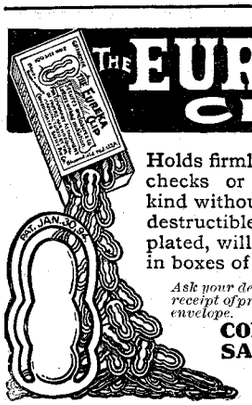
Ask for our Special Coupe Booklet and Catalog T 23.

We can make immediate deliveries.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Member A. L. A. M.

THE EUREKA CLIP



Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

Love and the Child.

"Why do you so clasp me,
And draw me to your knee?
Forsooth, you do but chafe me,
I pray you let me be:
I will but be loved now and then;
When it liketh me!"

So I heard a young child,
A thwart child, a young child,
Rebellious against love's arms,
Make its peevish cry.
To the tender God I turn:
"Pardon, Love most High!
For I think those arms were even Thine,
And that child even I."

PERSONAL

The Forty-niners' Petticoat Panic.—That the rough-and-ready Forty-niner, with all his wilderness ways, entertained an interesting and substantial appreciation of womankind is proved by an amusing story from the Personal Recollections of William M. Stewart, now running serially in *The Saturday Evening Post*. As he tells it:

In the summer of 1850, only a few months after my arrival in California by way of the Isthmus, I was working a mining claim with a young man named Dr. Merrick. One morning I awoke to see a covered wagon with two oxen which had been unyoked and were grazing on a grass-plot near a spring in the ravine below me. I soon discovered that a line had been drawn from the wagon to a clump of rocks, upon which were hung several female garments to dry.

Women were so scarce in California at that time that this was sufficient to arouse the whole camp. The "boys," as we were called, were scattered along the Coyote diggings for a distance of about four miles, and when anything unusual happened, the words "Oh, Joe!" would be passed along the whole line.

When I saw the female garments I raised the usual alarm, "Oh, Joe!" and this called the attention of the miners on Buckeye Hill, where I was, to the clothes-line which had attracted my attention. They gathered around on the hill, nearly surrounding the covered wagon and its contents.

The rush of the boys in the immediate vicinity to see the wonderful sight attracted those farther away, and, in less than ten minutes, two or three thousand young men were anxiously watching the wagon, clothes-line, and mysterious lingerie. The man that belonged to the woman inside, in alarm, stuck his head out of a small tent beside the wagon. I assured him that no harm was intended, but that we were very anxious to see the lady who was the owner of the clothes. This aroused her curiosity sufficiently to induce her to pull the curtain of the tent aside so that her face could be discovered, but not fully seen.

I then proposed that we make a donation to the first lady who had honored our camp with a visit. I took from my camp a buckskin bag, used for the purpose of carrying gold, and invited the boys to contribute. They came forward with great eagerness and poured out of their sacks gold-dust amounting to between two and three thousand dollars. Then I proposed to appoint a committee to wait on the lady and present it. The motion was unanimously carried, and one of the gentlemen appointed on the committee suggested that I be made chairman.

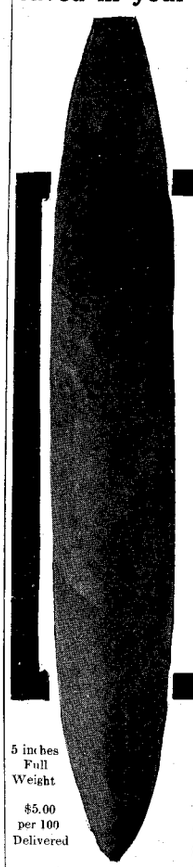
I took the sack of gold and went within about thirty feet of the tent and made as good a speech as I could to induce the lady to come out, assuring her that all the men about her were gentlemen, that they had seen no ladies for many months, and that the presence of one reminded them of their mothers and sweethearts at home. I told her the bag of gold was hers on condition that she would come out and claim it.

Her husband urged her to be brave, but, when she finally ventured about half-way, the cheers were so vociferous that she was scared and ran back.

She repeated this performance several times, and

Don't Dodge A Square Deal

Doesn't money saved on cigars look as good to you as money saved in your business? If you can smoke better cigars without additional expense, don't you think it's worth investigating?



5 inches Full Weight

$5.00 per 100 Delivered

By getting your cigars directly from our factory you secure better goods at lower prices than cigars of equal quality can be bought for elsewhere, because we pay no commissions nor travelling expenses, and at one scoop eliminate the profits of Jobbers and Retail Dealers. We make for ourselves what any bona-fide cigar manufacturer is entitled to—OUR FACTORY PROFIT AND NO MORE.

All orders are shipped on approval without advance payment and therefore we must do our best to please everybody at all times. Furthermore, the quality of our cigars must be maintained and they must be fully as good as we represent.

Our Cuban Smoker is an honest cigar made of clear Havana, with a genuine Sumatra wrapper, and will be fondled by true lovers of good tobacco with almost affectionate interest. This cigar is equal to the best cigar sold over the retail counter at 10c., and in its blend we have produced a rich, mellow, seductive flavor which will make your eyes sparkle with pleasure and satisfaction.

FREE TRIAL OFFER—SEND NO MONEY

Simply write us on your business letter head or enclose your business card and we will send you 100 Cuban Smokers ON TRIAL, with all delivery charges prepaid. Subject them to the most critical test, and if for any reason you do not care for them return the remainder, expressage collect, and we will make no charge for the samples smoked. If you decide to purchase the cigars send us $5 within 10 days.

Test the Cuban Smokers at our expense, and every comparison to which you can subject them will only emphasize their unapproachable superiority. We manufacture Havana cigars in various sizes from many delicious blends of tobacco, and employ throughout our factory only the most expert cigar makers.

LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY
Ref. United States Exchange Bank, N. Y.
E. H. Ridgeway, *President*
131 Lenox Ave., N. Y. City at 116th St.

First and Original Motor Buggy

$250 "SUCCESS" AUTOMOBILE

Practical, durable, economical and absolutely safe. A light strong, steel-tired Auto-Buggy. Suitable for city or country use. Speed from 4 to 40 miles an hour. Our 1908 Model has an extra powerful engine, patent ball bearing wheels, price, $275. Also 10 h. p., $400. Rubber Tires, $25.00 extra. Write for descriptive literature. Address

SUCCESS AUTO-BUGGY MFG CO., Inc., St Louis, Mo.

Largest Parts and Supply House in America

Everything for the Automobile

Our 1908 Catalogue just out, 200 pages, 1000 illustrations, 5000 descriptive prices, yours for the asking.

NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE AND SUPPLY CO.
The Growing House 2933 OLIVE ST., ST LOUIS, MO.

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I kept moving slowly back far enough to get her away from the little tent so the boys could have a good view of her. I suppose half an hour was occupied with her running back and forth while the boys looked on in admiration, when I finally gave her the bag with all the good wishes of the camp. She grabbed it and ran into the tent like a rabbit.

The next morning the wagon, oxen, man, and owner of the female garments were gone, and we never heard of them in after-life.

Riding With Sheridan.—Every schoolboy with red blood in his veins knows the history of Sheridan's ride by heart. To read about the famous ride is thrilling enough, but to have been with Sheridan during that ride and to have actually galloped at the side of his black charger—well, that is beyond the utmost thrill capacity for even the most patriotic of youth.

Major Spera, the sole survivor of the escort of twenty men who made that eventful ride on the morning of October 19, 1864, which turned a disastrous rout into a brilliant victory for the North, gives a graphic description of the ride through an interview in *The Sunday Magazine*. The Major was accompanying Sheridan on a hunt for winter quarters, and when they reached Kernstown they heard firing that made them think the day might prove an eventful one.

As we rode out of town and reached the top of a hill we noted men coming toward us on the double quick. It looked to me mighty like the rout at Chancellorsville when the men broke; but I said nothing. I was riding with the advance guard of my command, and when Sheridan saw the men there was something doing at once.

Just a month before he had licked Early's men unmercifully at Winchester, and Early had been trying to take his revenge ever since. I was ordered to take twenty of my best men and follow Sheridan to the front. Before we could get them picked out, with the remainder of my command to form a cordon across the road, Sheridan, on his big black horse, Rienzi, was tearing for the front.

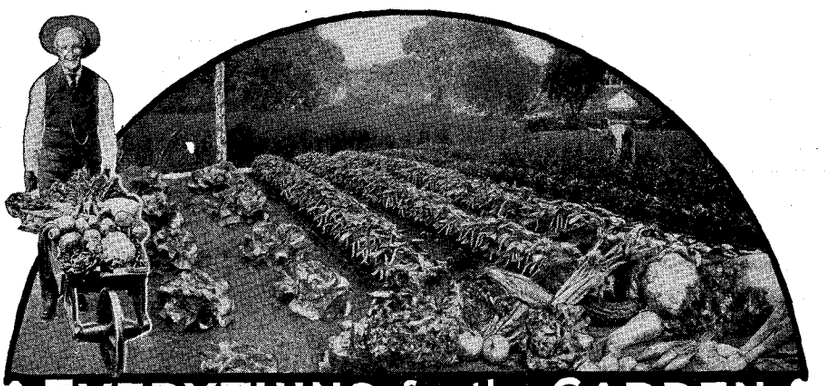
I was riding a good sorrel, and you may know something about the pace he set us when I tell you that my horse, an unusually good one, died a week later from blood farcy brought on by that furious ride. There was nothing for us to do that morning but to follow our leader, and that we did.

All along the road we saw men in retreat. There might have been 1,000 or there might have been 10,000 for all we knew. We were too busy riding to count. Here and there the men had stacked arms and were making coffee. The only information we had had as to the retreat was from the chief commissary, Colonel Kellogg, who had informed us that everything was lost in the front and that the men were rapidly retreating.

Sheridan set his teeth when he heard this and did not pause for more. As we passed groups of men drinking their coffee, he would turn in his saddle and shout:

"Face about, boys. We'll sleep in the old camp to-night. Face about!"

This was the signal for a general cheer from the boys. They dropt their cups of hot coffee, kicked the coffee-pots out of their way, made a dash for the guns, and wheeled into line after their general. All along the line it was the same. The men seemed to be inspired by the sight of Sheridan and his confidence in himself and in them. The victory of the match before was still fresh in their minds, and they



EVERYTHING for the GARDEN

is the title of **Our 1908 Catalogue**—the most beautiful and instructive horticultural publication of the day—**a book of 188 pages, 700 photo engravings from nature, 12 superb colored and duo-tone plates of vegetables and flowers.**

It is a mine of information of everything that is worth while in gardening either for pleasure or profit, and should be in the hands of every lover of the Garden Beautiful and Bountiful. As a book of reference alone it is invaluable.

To give this catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

Every Empty Envelope

COUNTS AS CASH

To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses **Ten Cents** (in stamps) we will mail the catalogue,

AND SEND FREE OF CHARGE OUR FAMOUS 50-CENT

"HENDERSON" Collection of Seeds

containing one packet each of *Giant Sweet Peas, Mixed; Giant Fancy Pansies, Mixed; Giant Victoria Asters, Mixed; All Seasons Lettuce; Henderson's Early Ruby Tomato* and *Henderson's Electric Beet*

—— IN A COUPON ENVELOPE ——

which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to $1.00 and upward.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY.

Pigeon BOOK FREE

Tells you things about squabs you never knew before and will interest you in one of the most delightful and interesting pastimes that you could invest in today. Write for special information about our Homers and you will receive the illustrated free book by return mail.

Best Squab Company, Box D Delmar, Del.

100% HATCHES 100% Every Fertile Egg

The **Globe Incubator** does this all the time—has done it for 16 years—and hatches strong, healthy chicks—chicks that **live** and **grow.** Our **Globe Incubator** Book with beautiful color plates tells **you** how to make more money out of poultry. Sent for 4c in stamps. Write today.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 341, Freeport, Ill.

FOR THE DEAF
ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how **you can thoroughly test it before purchasing.** In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. *Booklet on request.*

ACOUSTIC CO., 1263 Broadway, N. Y.

Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with the latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading sectional bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID **$1.00** PER SECTION AND UP

Send for Our New Catalogue No. 23, in which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly nished Solid Oak cases to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE X. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, New York
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—Flatiron Building

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felt certain that once Sheridan got to the front, he would again lead them to victory.

I remember, as we tore along, seeing McKinley come riding out of the timber. He was Lieutenant McKinley then, and many times when he was President I thought of that day when the young officer came dashing past us that eventful day. I never knew where he was going or where he had come from. . . . . .

Sheridan spurred his horse anew, and when he reached the front he seemed to be needed pretty badly. We had lost twenty-four pieces of artillery —all we had—and the men were demoralized at the onslaught. General Wright, who had been left in charge of the men during Sheridan's absence, was a good fighter but lacked the ability to rally his men.

Early, still smarting under the defeat of a month before, had planned an early attack, expecting to surround Belgrove, Sheridan's headquarters, and capture the general himself. Sheridan's absence had prevented this; but our men were taken by surprize and quickly routed. Had Sheridan himself been there, he could not have prevented the retreat, in my opinion.

Fortunately for us, the enemy were so busy congratulating themselves over their capture of the artillery and in rummaging the wagon-train of supplies, where they found whisky and proceeded to become intoxicated, that they did not dream of a rally on our part.

They discovered their mistake when they heard the cheers of our men for Sheridan, as he rode up and down the line, reforming the ranks. They supposed these cheers were due to reinforcements, and before they could gather their scattered forces Colonel Miller charged them at right angles and Custer with 2,000 sabers charged them from the right, where the enemy had attacked Emery and had supposed him too badly beaten to rally.

The battle raged all afternoon and late into the evening. When it was over we found that we had taken over 1,000 prisoners, had recovered all our artillery and twenty-two pieces belonging to the enemy. In fact, we got all their artillery but one piece, and Captain Hanley captured that afterward at Jackson.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Not Exactly.—"Yes, Miss Roxley and I are strangers now," said Tom. "I've been asked not to call there again."

"You don't say!" said Dick. "I suppose old Roxley had a hand in that."

"Well—er—not a hand exactly."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Waits and Measures.—"What sort of a table do they set at your boarding-house?" asked the young man who was contemplating a change.

"A table of waits and measures," replied his friend. "The first long and the latter short."—*Chicago News.*

A Hint to Writers.—"At last," said the ambitious young novelist, "I have written something that I think will be accepted by the first magazine it is sent to."

"What is it?" his friend asked.

"A check for a year's subscription."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

They'd Find Out.—MINISTER'S WIFE—"Wake up! There are burglars in the house, John."

MINISTER—"Well, what of it? Let them find out their mistake themselves."—*Christian Register.*

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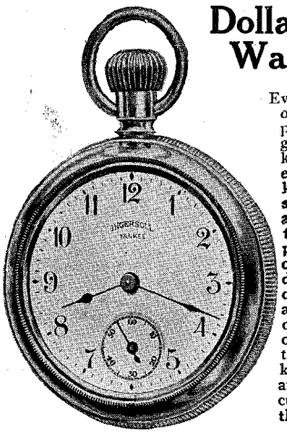

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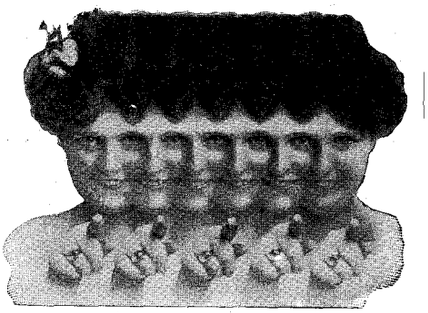

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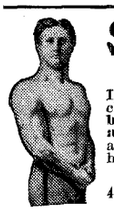

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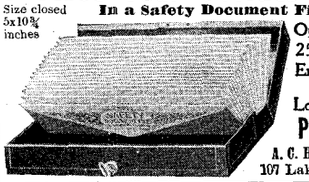

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A Mistake.—CLIENT—"Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army?"

LAWYER—"Why?"

"By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Cruel.—"What do you think of my execution on the piano?"

"No better place for your execution could be chosen. I have always been in favor of punishing criminals on the scene of the crime."—*Chicago News.*

One Point in His Favor.—A witty priest was once visiting a "self-made" millionaire, who took him to see his seldom-used library.

"There," said the millionaire, pointing to a table covered with books, "there are my best friends."

"Ah," replied the wit, as he glanced at the leaves, "I'm glad you don't cut them!"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Fortunate.—A notorious mountain moonshiner, familiarly known as "Wild Bill," was recently tried before a Federal court in Georgia, and was adjudged guilty. Before pronouncing sentence the judge lectured the prisoner on his long criminal record, and at last, informing him that the court entertained no feeling of anger toward him, but felt only unmixt pity, sentenced him to spend six years in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Bill stolidly shifted the quid of tobacco in his mouth, and turned to leave the court-room with the marshal. Once outside, the only thing he said was this:

"Well, I suah am glad he wa'n't mad at me!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Sociable Fellow.—EPH GREEN—"Ah desires to purchase ah razzer."

CLERK—"Safety?"

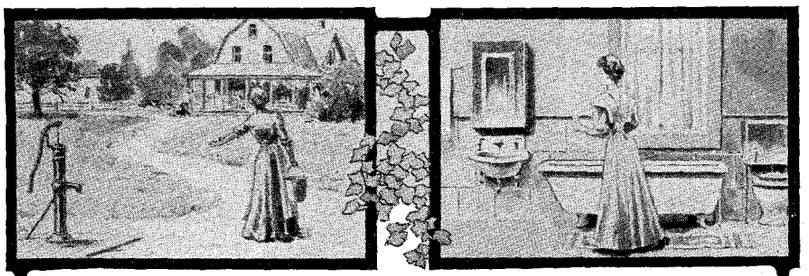
"No, sah; dis am fo' social usage."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Documentary Evidence.—HER MOTHER—"I should rather you would not go sailing with that young man, Clara; I don't believe he knows a thing about a sailboat."

CLARA—"Oh, but he does, mama; he showed me a letter of recommendation from a New York firm he used to work for, and they speak very highly of his salesmanship."—*The Circle.*

As to Whittier.—The celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Whittier caused the good Quaker poet to be the subject of essays in many of our public schools. It is doubtful if any of these productions on the part of the youth of America contained more unheard-of information regarding the poet than was contained in the essay of a boy in a village school who wrote as follows:

"Mr. John G. Whittier was the son of his father and mother, John Whittier, who was a Quaker and that is how he got to be a Quaker. Quakers do not fight so he had a very dull boyhood on a farm where he milked cows in a barn without no doors from which he got a delicate constitution altho he lived to be eighty-five. He did not like farming and was not much good at anything so he thought he would be a poet. His first poem was wrote and published unbeknown to him and he did not know anything about it until he saw it in a paper printed by Wm. Loyd Garrison who jumped into a buggy and rode out to the Whittier farm to see who had wrote a poem like that. This made Whittier resolve to write more and better poetry and he went to an academy in Haverhill to learn how to do it. He made shoes to pay for learning to be a poet. Then he went to Boston and was nothing but a poet from that time on. He was an anti-slavery man and nearly got mobbed and egged and he wrote poems on everything that happened to him. He was a very calm and peaceful man and he never got married. His chief poem was 'Maud Muller.' He made up most of his poems out of his own head but poems like 'The Barefoot Boy' did not come out of his own



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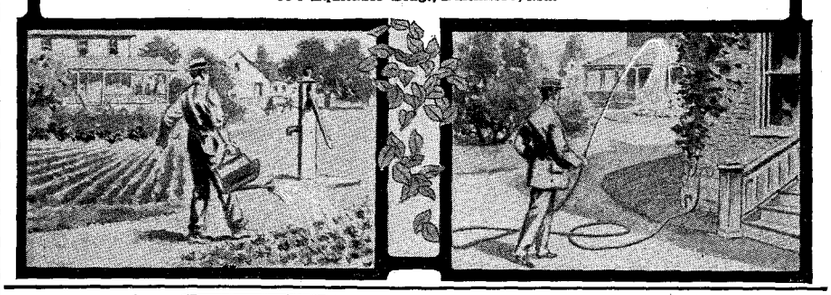

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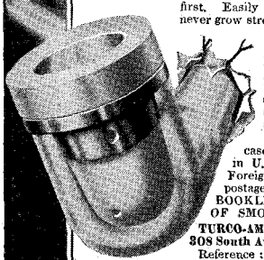

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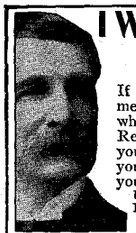

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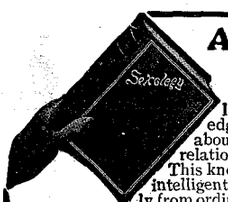

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head entirely. He wrote thousands of poems and said afterward he wished he hadn't wrote so many. I guess most folks when they get to be eighty are sorry for lots they have done. Whittier has been called our greatest American poet excepting Longfellow. No one seems to have taken their places but Ella Wheeler Wilcox who is the best known of our lady poets but she does not write the same kind of poetry Longfellow and Mr. Whittier wrote. This is said to be because the American thought is changing and folks like even their poetry to be different from what it used to be. Whittier was a 'born poet' so it was not his fault. This ain't so of all poets."
—*The Circle.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 31.—The American battle-ship fleet enters the Strait of Magellan and anchors in Possession Bay for the night.

Dr. Jameson, best known as the leader of the raid before the Boer War, resigns as Premier of Cape Colony, because of the victory of the Dutch in the Parliamentary elections.

February 1.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and the Crown Prince are assassinated in Lisbon.

February 2.—Manuel II. is proclaimed King of Portugal.

The arrival of the American battle-ship fleet at Punta Arenas is reported.

February 3.—Premier Franco resigns office, and a new Portuguese Cabinet is formed under the premiership of Admiral Ferreira do Amaral.

February 6.—Caid Sir Harry MacLean is set free by the bandit Raisuli after seven months' captivity. England will pay Raisuli a ransom of $100,000 and guarantee his immunity.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

January 31.—Governor Hughes, speaking before the Republican Club in New York City, defines his national policies.

The Oriental Bank of New York City closes its doors.

February 1.—Federal Judge Thompson hands down a decision at Cincinnati against the United Typothetæ of America in the litigation to force the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union to live up to a nine-hour agreement.

The Government files a bill in the United States District Court at Salt Lake City, charging the Harriman railroad lines with restraint of trade and asking for an injunction against them.

February 6.—Ex-Judge James Hargis, of Kentucky, one of the principal figures in the Breathitt County feuds of recent years, is shot and killed in his store at Jackson, Ky., by his son, Beach Hargis.

WASHINGTON.

January 31.—A special message from President Roosevelt is read in both houses of Congress.

February 1.—German Americans protest to a Senate subcommittee against prohibition bills.

February 3.—The United States Supreme Court declares a boycott instituted by a labor organization a combination in restraint of trade, under the terms of the Sherman law, and therefore illegal.

A bill providing for a new immigrant station at Philadelphia is passed in the Senate.

A bill granting a pension of $12 a month to all soldiers' widows passes the House.

February 6.—A bill appropriating $100,000 for the Yukon exposition in Seattle in 1909 is passed by the Senate.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. C. B.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'There are not enough men available to properly man the ships'? In other words, is a split infinitive under the ban in good English composition?"

The sentence as written expresses the idea intended more clearly than if the adverb were placed before the sign of the infinitive "to," or at the end of the sentence—"to man the ships properly." Therefore, altho this form of expression is a violation of the accepted canons of the English language, it may be permitted. The "split infinitive" is condemned by purists, but has sanction of literary usage. It is a form of expression that, if used, must be used with extreme caution.

"H. W.," Windfall, Ind.—The general rule is, a verb must agree with its subject in number; therefore, in the sentence, "Oliver Cromwell, with his 'Ironsides,' as the flower of the stern Puritan army were called, crushed the king's forces," the verb should be used in the singular—*was*, instead of the plural *were*—to agree with the subject "flower," which is interpreted as a singular. But "flower" is sometimes defined as "the choicest individual or *individuals* among a number of persons or things." *Flower* is, therefore, singular or plural, depending upon the point of view. In the sentence quoted it may mean "the *choicest individuals*"; and, if so, the verb in the plural (*were*) is correct. In Hall, *Chron.*, Hen. IV., we find the sentence, "There *were* slain the flower of all Loughdean."

"R. L. A.," Covington, La.—"Please explain the difference between *period* and *term*, and illustrate how they are used."

Assuming that "R. L. A.'s" inquiry concerns *period* only in its relation to *term*, and not considering it in its many other senses, a *period* is "a definite portion of time marked and defined by some recurring event or phenomenon; also, a lapse of time or series of years, whether definitely specified or indeterminate; as, (1) the *period* of winter; (2) the *period* of human life." A *term* is "a fixt period or definite limit of time; a designated or prescribed duration; as, imprisonment for the *term* of ten years, he held office the entire *term*."

"E. L. P.," Morris, Ill.—"Is the following sentence correct as written, or should the verb *says* be *say*?—'John Jones, Philip Black, Tom Schwab, and Horace Brunt, each being duly sworn, on oath respectively *says*, etc.'"

Most grammarians, construing "each being first duly sworn" as a parenthetical clause, would use a plural verb in this sentence in accordance with the rule that "two or more nominatives connected by *and* require a verb in the plural." But if the comma after the word "sworn" be omitted, and in view of the fact that the word "respectively" (meaning, "the one apart from the other; individually") is used, as we believe that it should be, then the verb in the singular must be used: ". . . *each* being duly sworn on oath respectively *says*."

"P. E. L.," Bishop, Cal.—"Please explain the proper use of 'each other' and 'one another.'"

"Each other" should always be applied to two only, whereas "one another" should be used when more than two are concerned. For example, "The two friends congratulated *each other*," that is, each one congratulated the other. "This commandment I give unto you, that ye love *one another*," that is, all should love one another.

"G. H. W.," Winnipeg, Can.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *ate*, the imperfect of *eat*? Is the pronunciation 'et' admissible in English?"

The correct pronunciation of this word is "et" according to the Standard Dictionary, the New English (Oxford University) Dictionary, the Century, and Stormonth. The pronunciation "eight" was that advocated by Noah Webster and Joseph Worcester in the first half of the nineteenth century (1828–1829).

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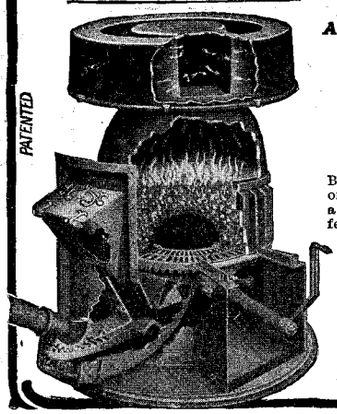

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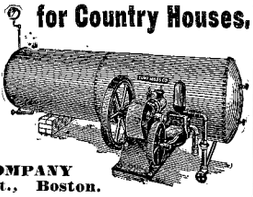

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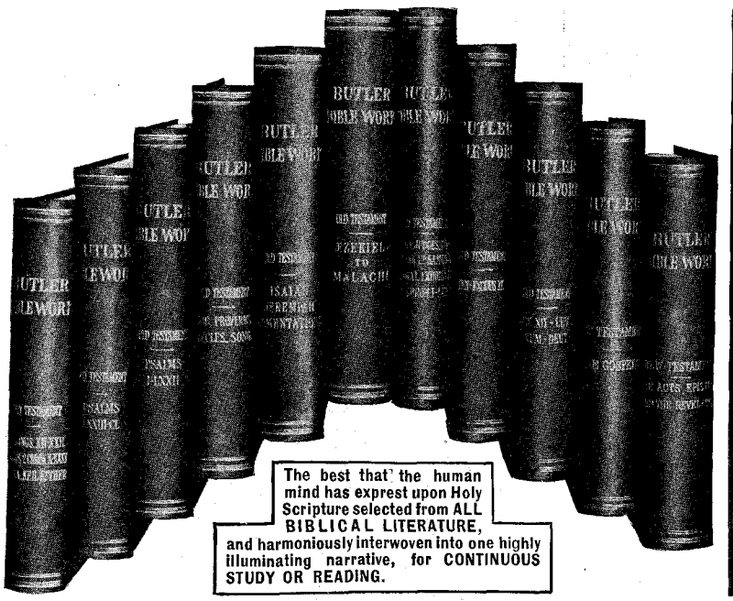

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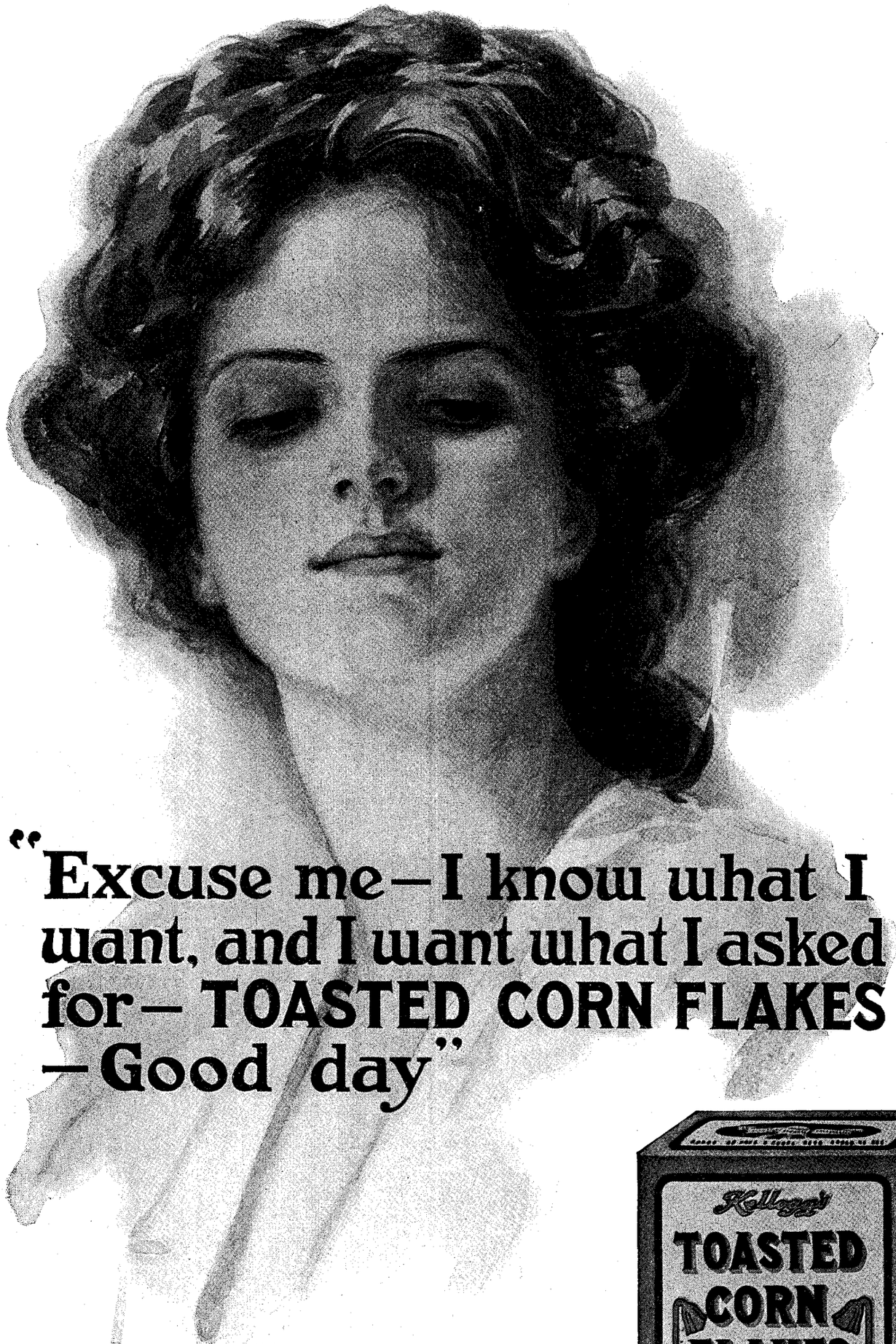

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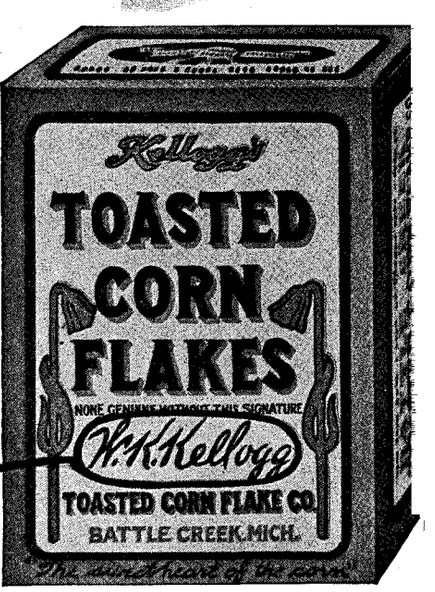

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